THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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November 22, 1941

China Encourages Migration of Capital To Areas in the Interior

Japanese in South China

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Crucial Days

AN EDITORIAL

Nazi Activity in China

BY JAMES JORKINS

Chungking Hikes Taxes to Meet Deficit

By John Ahlers

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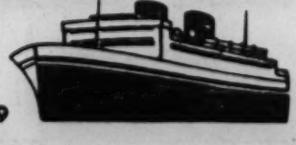

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review.*

SHANGHAI CRISIS

To the Editor:

Today Shanghai is probably facing the most serious crisis in all its history. Thousands of Shanghai's citizens are today showing signs of undernourishment. Very many are showing signs of vitamin deficiency, which is undermining their constitutions and rendering them liable to disease of all kinds.

During this last summer typhoid fever appeared in very severe form, accompanied by a very high death-rate. Tuberculosis is rampant and no one can estimate the number of lives which are stricken with this dread disease daily. The death rate from measles, usually a comparatively mild epidemic disease, is estimated at 60 to 70 per cent of the sufferers. Vitamin deficiency is so common that practically every patient admitted to hospital here is suffering from this and many are entirely incapacitated.

The situation now is bad but as prices of ordinary commodities continue to mount and more and more people are unable to buy the bare necessities of life, conditions will get much worse. Epidemics and disease will spread like a prairie fire and no one and no family in Shanghai will be immune. When one suffers we all suffer.

However, this truth is little understood by the greedy profiteers and speculators. All they think of is to make as much as possible. To this end they play on the fear, greed and selfishness of the public. A rumor is spread that the prices of all commodities are to be increased on a certain date. People hear this and rush to buy. The result is a big demand for goods and because of increased demand up go the prices. The increased prices mean that many more people cannot afford to buy, so that by obeying that selfish instinct to look after Number One we do a lot of harm to the community.

A rumor is spread that the Chinese dollar has slumped on the Hongkong market, and there is a rush to convert Chinese dollars into goods, with a consequent rise in prices and more suffering for the poor.

And so ultimately the people who are responsible for the phenomenal rise in prices are the thousands of householders who are guilty of hoarding. One of the methods used in the subjugation of France was the spread of false rumors, and it worked because the morale of the people was low. The same is true of Shanghai today.

This method of spreading false rumors and playing on people's fear and selfishness was also tried in Britain, but it failed because for years in Britain many public-spirited men and women, young and old, had been carrying on a morale-building campaign. Soon after the start of this war thousands of posters appeared all over the country. In some towns they were distributed to every home.

Four leaders of the food trade in Great Britain issued the following statement:

"In time of war the food trade becomes increasingly important in the life of the nation. Fluctuation of prices or scarcity of supplies quickly affect every home in the country. We of the food trade, therefore, are charged with a great responsibility.

"We realise the necessity for regulations, but no law can cover every case. There are countless occasions when it must be left to the individual to decide how regulations should be interpreted. Who, for example, can give a watertight definition of profiteering or hoarding? Everything depends on the spirit with which the individual applies the regulations to himself and his business.

"In this war the front line is on our door steps; we all need the front-line spirit. But in the absence of apparent danger, it is not easy to maintain a spirit of comradeship and self-sacrifice equal to that of the trenches. Yet the line between the manufacturer, retailer, and consumer is the life-line of the nation.

"The creative power for the great task before us can come from no human source. We need a superhuman discipline which reaches down to the smallest details of our lives. WE MUST HAVE A SPIRITUAL INCENTIVE STRONGER THAN SECURITY OR PROFIT. This is our part in moral rearmament, in the building of that Maginot line of faith, honesty and unselfishness on which our nation depends."

Surely in this statement is contained the plan for us in Shanghai. It is full of the community spirit which we need so badly in Shanghai, but this spirit has to begin with you and me.

D. F.

Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1941

WINNING FRIENDS

To the Editor:

Of late, the puppet organ "Sin Shun Pao" has netted quite a sum. Without getting subscriptions and ignoring protests, the newspaper has been distributing its issues to households in the International Settlement and French Conces-

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Index for November 22, 1941

Editorial Paragraphs

Crucial Days 327

Two Evacuation Ships Due Here As Marines Prepare to Depart 331

Special Articles

Chungking Increases Taxes to Meet Huge Budget Deficit *By John Ahlers* 328

Nazi Activity in China has Wide Ramifications; Much is Done Under Diplomatic Cover ..... *By James Jorkins* 329

A Thumb-Nail Sketch of Japan's Premier—Gen. Hideki Tojo *By Hachiro Kikuchi* 333

Japanese Troops Have Difficult Time on the South China Fronts 334

China Encourages Migration of Capital to Areas in the Interior *By William Chang* 336

Washington Regards Burma Road As Vital to U.S. National Defense 337

Germans Capture Kerch to Complete Conquest Of Eastern Crimea; Moscow Front Holding 340

Departments

What People Are Saying 325

Who's Who in China 342

People in the News 343

Events in Brief 345

New Books of Interest in the Far East 347

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sion. Collectors then come around and try to cajole or intimidate members of these households into paying for the papers.

A friend of mine claims credit for having dealt successfully with these journalistic gangsters. He simply refused to pay their bill.

The newspaper sent a shroff to collect. He met with an emphatic "No." My friend told him, "I didn't subscribe—why should I pay?"

When further pressed, he shouted, "You can sue me in the District Court if you want my payment!" The shroff then withdrew.

If all people would meet force with force, the world would be a safer and much better place to live in. The above story is a fine example to people who permit themselves to become victims of the notorious puppet sheet.

LI SING-ERH

Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1941

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密勒氏評論報

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CRUCIAL DAYS

THIS past week will most likely go down in history as the most crucial of all time for the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. American-Japanese conversations, stalemated for weeks, were resumed in Washington, with Mr. Saburo Kurusu, special Tokyo envoy, occupying the leading Japanese role. Hanging in the balance is the issue of peace or war, and whether peace or war is the eventual outcome, it is certain that the fate of this important section of the globe is about to be determined perhaps for generations to come.

Mr. Kurusu reached Washington last Sunday and on Monday morning, accompanied by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, he called on President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. This was merely the preliminary. Serious talks were expected to get under way on Tuesday. As long as there exists the shadow of possibility of an agreement, the talks are likely to continue. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that they will not continue long. The attitude of each of the parties was stated long ago and has been reiterated over and over again. Unless on the basis of mutual concessions—with Japan making the major contribution—a settlement can be reached fairly quickly, the talks are bound to terminate.

The Tokyo *Asahi* stated the situation in a nutshell when on Wednesday of this week it declared that "the need for discussion on the theory and principle involved has passed. The only question remaining is whether Japan and the United States should fight. We are face to face with the problem of determining the final political decision."

The point was underlined by a well-informed Japanese source in Washington, who told an *I.N.S.* correspondent that Japan was not seeking a temporary truce. "We squarely face the issue of peace or war," he asserted.

What are believed to be Washington's broad terms for an agreement with Japan were outlined in another *I.N.S.* dispatch as follows:

1. Japan must withdraw all her armed forces from China as the first step toward a peaceful settlement with Chungking.
2. Japan must withdraw her military forces from French Indo-China.
3. Japan must maintain an attitude of neutrality in the Soviet-German war.
4. Japan must allow her alliance with the Axis to become a dead letter.
5. Japan must cease inflicting hardships on Americans in Japan.

If Japan accepts these terms, it was stated, the United States will resume trade relations with Japan on a normal basis and offer Japan financial and economic assistance. A *United Press* dispatch said that the United States might even agree to recognize Manchukuo.

In view of Japan's fidelity to the Axis alliance and her insistence on her program for a "new order" in East Asia, which was emphasized once again in speeches by Government members in the Diet this week, it would seem that an unbridgeable gulf separates the policies of the two countries and that there is small possibility of any agreement being reached. Japan, in effect, is called upon to reverse her entire policy. This could hardly be done without a great upheaval within the country.

Which Face Next?

The Daily Times, Chicago.

Now that Hitler's armies are pretty well bogged down in Russia, Japan may feel somewhat more disposed to modify her policy than she has been up to now, for it will be realized in Tokyo that unless the fortunes of war change in Hitler's favor, Germany will prove a very dubious ally in the Pacific, while ranged against Japan are the United States, Great Britain, China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand, and possibly Thailand.

When Mr. Kurusu landed in San Francisco on Nov. 14, he told newspapermen that although he had a difficult task on hand he hoped "to break through the line and make a touchdown." And at Washington two days later he expressed the belief that he had a "fighting chance" for the success of his mission.

The coming days will show. If Japan's military leaders have their way—and it is they who control government policy—the prospects for peace are slim indeed. But there is a considerable body of opinion in Japan which definitely favors peace, even at the price of a relinquishment of the expansionist policy

which Japan has followed for so many years—because the expansionist policy has brought nothing but economic grief and hardship to the Island Empire.

This saner point of view was reflected in an editorial in the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, leading Japanese commercial daily, on Nov. 14. "Nothing could be more desirable than the achievement of a perfect understanding between Japan and the United States for the sake of lasting peace in the Pacific," the paper said, adding that if both the United States and Japan, "without ulterior motives," tried to understand each other's position, "room can be found for mutual concessions."

Less moderate were expressions this week in the *Japan Times & Advertiser*, which reflects the views of the Tokyo Foreign Office, and the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*. The former paper said Japan hoped peace would be maintained in the Pacific, but the "Government and people were determined to make any sacrifice to preserve the national state in face of the dangers confronting it." The *Nichi-Nichi* called on the United States to "note the iron determination of Japan's 100,000,000 people. Our nation's earnest desire for peace and its efforts for peace between the two countries does not allow for optimism if the United States persists in the attitude heretofore taken."

On the local scene the gravity of the crisis in U.S.-Japanese relations has received added emphasis with the decision of the United States to withdraw the Fourth Marines from Shanghai and other China cities. The order for withdrawal was issued by President Roosevelt on Nov. 14, just one week after he had announced that they *might* be withdrawn. He warned press correspondents, however, not to interpret the action as clearing decks for a showdown with Japan.

There is little need for interpreting the action. Only too eloquently it bespeaks the fact that the most crucial days are here, that zero hour is fast approaching in the crisis of the Pacific.

Chungking Increases Taxes to Meet Huge Budget Deficit

BY JOHN AHLERS

WHILE Shanghai's attention seems to be fully occupied with its own price and exchange struggle, Chungking is endeavoring to cope with financial problems of far greater magnitude. Shanghai, indeed, little realizes that just now the Chinese National Government is making a tremendous and determined effort to reorganize and reconsolidate Free China's finances.

Free China's foreign exchange demand is fully being taken care of. Foreign exchange for payment of permitted Free China imports, governmental and private ones, is fully allotted through either the Stabilization Board or the Chungking Exchange Control Operating Committee. The Chinese National Government still has at its disposal part of the proceeds from the latest American and British wartime loans to China. American lend-lease materials pour into Free China in ever-increasing volume and value. It is not the external but the internal financial situation of Free China which at the present moment presents the greatest problems and difficulties.

Foreign exchange support and the influx of American lend-lease materials contribute little towards the solution of Chungking's domestic financial problems. Domestic war costs, to be paid in Chinese dollar cash, have soared to tremendous heights, and in view of the ever-increasing price level in Free China still continue to rise. The Chinese national budget estimates for the current year have not been revealed, and those now under consideration for the next calendar year will not be published either. But so much can be said, that Free China state expenditure today far surpasses the estimates of most observers. Free China national revenue, on the other hand, up to the height of last summer did not show any increases in keeping with the continuous huge rise in expenditure, and consequently the gap between the two widened.

The Free China national budget deficit, in these circumstances, is bound to be enormous. As things are, with few accumulated financial reserves capable of mobilization in Chungking's sphere of power, the bulk of the deficit has to be covered by means of advances from the four Government banks, later consolidated into new internal loan bond issues. The Government banks, for the bulk of these advances, have no other resource but to increase their note issue. The Free China note issue, therefore, has been rising all the time, with the pace of its increase accelerating, naturally boosting the price level, and thereby further increasing state expenditure and the budget deficit.

As it is impossible, in the midst of war, to curtail expenditures to any substantial extent, the Chinese National Government, in order to improve its budgetary position, had but a single means left, viz., to increase taxation. This summer the deficit had risen so high and the note issue was increasing so fast, that at last the Government decided upon a series of really drastic tax increase measures which since have been promulgated, and partly are already being enforced. These tax increases really amount to something, and if official estimates of the proceeds come true, the National Government's genuine revenue within the twelve months from September 1, 1941, ought to increase by between $2,500,000,000 and $3,000,000,000. And that would be a sum counting large in Free China even today.

Chief among the new tax increases is the collection in kind of the Free China land tax. In principle, two tao of paddy are to be collected from every mow of rice-land, and products from land under other cultivation are to be gathered correspondingly. This new form of land taxation actually would mean a ten to fifteen-fold increase of land taxation, in terms of commodity value, over the land tax-in-money proceeds of the 1940-41 year. Partial exceptions from, and special mitigations of the new land tax law, it is true, have been granted most provinces, but still the Chungking Ministry of Finance expects from this source alone a revenue increase of far over $1,000,000,000.

Next in line is the salt tax increase implied in the readjustment in the levy of the salt gabelle, and estimated to yield a revenue increase of considerably more than $500,000,000. In addition, there are the new single commodity through-transit tax, as well as new taxes, or rather excise duties, on wines and spirits, tobacco and matches, as well as sugar. Several further new tax measures were under serious consideration a few weeks ago. One of these, calculated to become something of a new start in urban taxation and likely to yield substantial revenue, would be an urban real estate tax. Free China real estate prices are far higher

than we are used to think here, with favorably situated land in Chungking's banking and chief shopping districts now realizing almost $200,000 per mow.

A new measure likely to increase Government revenue from every item of taxation will be the collection, from the start of next year, of all national taxes through the districts and the national administration, respectively, but no longer through the provinces. The provincial budgets for 1942 will be fixed by the National Government, and the provinces will have to depend for their revenue upon allotments from the national treasury. Provincial leakage of national revenue is hoped to be suppressed by this means.

Free China's national budget deficit, as a result of all these measures, is bound to decrease, though it is plainly impossible to make it disappear as long as the war with Japan continues. The Chinese National Government is to be congratulated that at last it has taken the initiative in the field of the long overdue huge tax increase which alone can improve the budgetary position at Chungking.

Nazi Activity in China has Wide Ramifications; Much is Done Under Diplomatic Cover

BY JAMES JORKINS

Editor's Note: This article is contributed by a local resident who has made extensive inquiries into the activities of the Nazi political machine in China, particularly in Shanghai, which is the main center of action. For good and sufficient reasons he has chosen to write under a nom de plume. Previous articles on Nazi work in this city, particularly in the propaganda field, appeared in The Review on Nov. 1 and 8.

TODAY Shanghai is one of the most important centers of Nazi political activities. Some months ago when the situation in the U.S.A. became difficult for the Germans, and their Consulates were closed, while at the same time several South American governments started to root out Nazi political underground work, Shanghai became the center not only for Nazi activities in the Far East but also for different kinds of political work in the Western Hemisphere.

At present the Nazis in Shanghai are running a military observer's office, a naval observer's office, a vast propaganda machine and several other political institutions. Germany is the only power to have nominated a "Radio Attaché" and the only power to build up a semi-military organization in China.

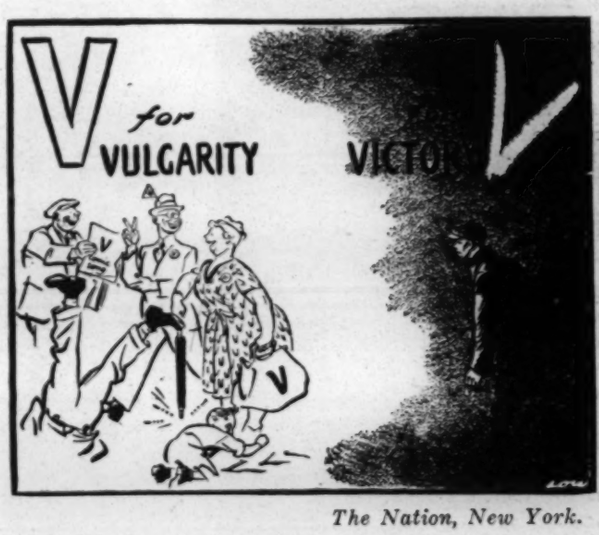
In one of its recent numbers, *The Review* described the activity of the different radio stations run by the Nazis in Shanghai, all under the command of Herr Grau, Radio Attaché. This gentleman, a former journalist who for many years acted as correspondent in different European and Asiatic countries, has been introduced to neutral quarters as one of the men who, though working for their fatherland, is far from being a convinced Nazi. The trick, it seems, worked for several months.

It is, of course, not the first time that tricks like this have been used, for it has always been a Nazi method to send people abroad who either had the best intentions of working as neutral diplomats, or real Nazis disguised as "patriotic men but not convinced Nazis." This happened in Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, in many South American countries and for some months also in Shanghai. Here it was that Consul Zinsser was introduced as a mere diplomat, a man who was not a real Nazi "fighter." In reality, however, the Consul is not only an old party member but an Ober-Sturmbann-Fuehrer of the Stormtroopers, a rank corresponding to that of a lieutenant-colonel in the army. He is the same Consul who, because of his political activity, was declared persona non grata in Honduras and was obliged to leave that country as well as Guatemala.

Small wonder that the Consul's work is not merely diplomatic and that he is bound to cooperate with the Landes-Gruppenfuehrer in China (Leader of the Nazi Group in China) and the different Orts-Gruppen-Fuehrer (Local Group Leaders) in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

All together these gentlemen have to keep touch with the military observers—a major and a cavalry captain—who are living in the same Park Hotel which shelters the propaganda offices dealt with in two issues of *The Review*, These two gentlemen arrived here several months before the outbreak of the Russian war and were introduced as travellers interested in Chinese life. Not only were they able to find many social connections but they also came in touch with Japanese and other foreign officials.

A Vital Difference



The Nation, New York.

These two German officers are supposed to collect military dispatches arriving from the South Seas and South America, to work up the information, to compare news from different sources and to forward the results to Berlin. Since the outbreak of the Russian war, the activities of both gentlemen have naturally become much more difficult, but in close cooperation with the German Military Attache in Tokyo the Major and his staff are still able to carry on.

While the officers are collecting military material, other officials are working up political information gathered from different sources in the South Seas, Central and South America. This activity is purely political, similar to that carried on by almost all belligerent countries in neutral territories, but there is a special section of that group which is supposed to do another job, namely, genuine Gestapo work.

The Gestapo people have their own boss. Not being under the command of the Party Leader in China

they are responsible to the local Gestapo chief, an elderly gentleman decorated with the title of a Consul. The German Gestapo agents, on the other hand, are in command of dozens of agents both Chinese and foreign, and it is probable that some of the latter have been camouflaged as Jewish refugees from Central Europe.

Control of anti-Nazi activities as well as the private life of the German colony and the connections with the many European refugees living in Shanghai, is the main job of the different kinds of Gestapo people. At the same time they collect Gestapo information from the Americas and radio special information to headquarters in Berlin (such telegrams, naturally, could no longer be forwarded from the U.S.A. while they can easily be sent by a local Nanking-controlled company). Furthermore, Gestapo agents have to cooperate with the different Nazi relief organizations and Party enterprises which operate under the flag of innocent relief organizations. One of the most important offices of that kind is located in a well-known drugstore which, though incorporated in the United States, is run by leading Shanghai Nazis.

Such establishments are under the control of the Country Leader, a gentleman whose official work is to represent the Leipzig Fair and the German State Railways. Naturally, this would be a modest one-man job. In reality, the man who runs the Party offices is supervising the whole activities of all organizations founded by or connected with the Nazi Party.

This also includes the Storm Troopers in Shanghai and Tsingtao as well as another semi-military formations intended for the "guarding" of the German School and other property. While a Storm Trooper must be a member of the Party, these fellows, who are supposed to play the role of something between a watchman and a soldier, are "only" German citizens.

A Storm Trooper has not only to exercise; it is his job to influence people, or to be in touch with young Chinese clerks and to act according to the orders of the Party. Normally he must develop a propaganda of his own, according to the general rules of conduct issued by the Party. Gratis tickets for the German propaganda cinema are distributed by all party members, but leading Storm Troopers and lady members are supposed to do all they can to invite Chinese visitors to the German Hall. There they see not only German newsreels, but German propaganda pictures of all kinds. They do not need to ask for any special permission to enter the Hall. They are not supposed to be members of a club or anything of that sort. All they need is to be kind enough to accept a ticket.

All this is controlled by the middle-aged representative of the Leipzig Fair. He is the political boss of dozens of great "taipans." He is the commander of all city-fuehrers in China, and up to a certain degree he even controls the activity of the German Embassy, not of course from a diplomatic but from a party point of view. According to the party doctrine, however, State and Party are inseparably connected with each other.

Nazi work is never built up for the time being only. Nazi programs, as the Nazis say, are "eternal," and though this is, of course, mere nonsense, something is right in that haughty supposition: Nazi programs have indeed always included the preparing of Nazi work after the defeat of the adversary. This was the same wherever the Nazis came to power, in Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Norway and Poland.

No wonder such a program also exists in the Far East. Should Germany win, or—before the final decision—should Americans and Britons be obliged to give up their present economic position in China, the Nazis would at once act according to their program. Neither the Japanese nor the Nanking authorities, they say, will hinder them.

Listening to the talk of the many Germans living in Peiping's Wagon-Lits Hotel, one gathers that most of them are supposed to enter Japanese official and semi-official offices immediately after the outbreak of a "new war" in the Far East. There they would act as advisers, according to the system so successfully carried out in Italy, while others would at once take over the most important American and British economic interests. Any agreement made by an American or British firm with a neutral enterprise, by which the latter would take over the firm's interests, would be considered as tricky and illegal shuffling.

Many of the younger Party officials are eager to become "betriebsleiter" (enterprise-leaders) of one of the great American and British firms; however, it is not known yet whether a list of such caretakers has already been elaborated by the Country-Leader's office.

Reviewing the different political activities carried out by the Germans in China, one arrives at the following:

(1) There are three official diplomatic centers, namely, in Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping. Connected with the Shanghai office is the center of the Gestapo agents.

(2) There is the Country-Leader in control of all Germans living in China.

(3) There are the different City-Leaders, the Shanghai leader being a Eurasian gentleman in command of the semi-military organization.

(4) There are several Party organizations, relief and other offices, which at the same time are acting as political supervisors.

(5) A military office and a naval expert (whose work is in connection with the activities of German raiders in the Pacific and other German naval matters) are located in Shanghai.

(6) This city is also the center of work connected with the collection of information from overseas, the working up of such information and the forwarding of the results to Berlin. At the same time, Shanghai is the center from which all kinds of propaganda is radiating to inner China, the South Seas, Central and South America.

Some further words may be added with regard to Nazi propaganda activity. Not only are they influencing people by what may be called usual means, but also by the peculiar method of sending letters to private people. Such letters, written either in Chinese or English, are forwarded by mail and refer to special events. A good specimen of this kind of propaganda is the following letter forwarded on the occasion of the starting of the V-Campaign:

Dear friend:

Do you know, what the letter "V" stands for? You don't? It is our symbol of ultimate victory, a victory that combines the glories of Narvik, Dunkirk and Crete, not to mention Sollum,—a victory for Christianity, Civilization, Democracy, Liberty and Humanity as idealized in our beloved sister democracy, Holy Red Russia.

To secure that victory we have founded a club, known as the "V" Club. There are no fees, no obligations. Simply make 5 copies of this letter and send them on to your 5 best and most trustworthy friends.

If you don't, Hitler will win, Democracy will perish, and the blasted Nazis will triumph.

This letter, which has already circled the globe, was started by General Sir Archibald Wavell. It secured for him the brilliant victories of Greece, Benghazi and Sollum. It will do the same for you. Send it on within 24 hours, and be a member of the "V" Club. If this letter circles the globe three times, Hitler is definitely licked.

Thumbs up!

P.S. Beware of Fifth Columnists!

F.D.R. Issues Proclamation For Thanksgiving Day

On Nov. 8, in accord with time-honored custom, President Roosevelt issued a Proclamation designating Thanksgiving Day, fixing Thursday, Nov. 20 as the day of observance. Americans in Shanghai observed the occasion by attending a special service in the morning at Holy Trinity Cathedral. Text of the President's Proclamation follows:

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set aside Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1941 as a day to be observed in giving thanks to the Heavenly source of our earthly blessings.

"Our beloved country is free and strong. Our moral and physical defenses against the forces of threatened aggression are mounting daily in magnitude and effectiveness.

"In the interest of our own future we are sending succor at increasing pace to those peoples abroad who are bravely defending their homes and their precious liberties against annihilation.

"We have not lost our faith in the spiritual dignity of man, our proud belief in the right of all people to live out their lives in freedom and with equal treatment. The love of democracy still burns brightly in our hearths.

"We are grateful to the Father of us all for the innumerable daily manifestations of his beneficent mercy in affairs both public and private, for the bounties of the harvest, for opportunities to labor and to serve and for the continuance of those homely joys and satisfaction which enrich our lives.

"Let us ask the Divine blessing on our decision and determination to protect our way of life against the forces of evil and slavery which seek in these days to encompass us.

"On the day appointed for this purpose let us reflect at our homes or places of worship on the goodness of God, and in giving thanks let us pray for a speedy end to strife and the establishment on earth of freedom, brotherhood, and justice for enduring time.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty One and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-Six."

Vincent Sheean, Kuangson Young In Verbal Bout on Democracy

Mr. Vincent Sheean, noted American author and newspaper correspondent, and Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, were engaged in a verbal duel last week in the Philippine capital on the question of democracy in China, according to a *United Press* report on Nov. 15.

The newspaperman had arrived in Manila from a sojourn in Chungking, and having freed himself from the restraints of China's war-time censorship, spoke out his opinions on the state of affairs as he found them.

He declared that China, far from being a democracy, maintained a full-fledged Gestapo (secret police) together with concentration or correctional camps. Anyone the Chungking officials did not like, he said, are accused of subversive activities and placed in concentration camps. He also commented on the falling value of the Chinese dollar, the constant upward movement of prices, and the inability of the poorest Chinese to buy even food in Free China.

Dr. Young came to Chungking's defense and said he had no knowledge of a full-fledged Gestapo or of concentration or correctional camps. Different observers reached different opinions regarding Chungking, he declared, citing the fact that other well-known writers had voiced only the highest praise. He admitted that prices were rising, but said wages were also rising and that prices of essential foods were low enough to enable the poorer classes to buy them.

On the general subject of democracy, he declared that China was not a democracy in the same sense as the United States. All democracies had to go through the embryonic stage, he pointed out, and China has had only thirty years in which to build a democratic foundation, half of which was spent in combatting aggression. China, he added, has been "fundamentally democratic" for several thousand years.

Two Evacuation Ships Due Here As Marines Prepare to Depart

Two vessels of the American President Lines will call at Shanghai next week with 200 first-class berths available for American citizens wishing to evacuate, the American Consulate-General announced on November 17.

The announcement came three days after President Roosevelt revealed in Washington that it had been decided to withdraw the Fourth Marines from China and it is believed that a large part of the space on the two vessels —whose names have not been disclosed—has been reserved for the Marines.

This week the Marines were making final preparations for withdrawal from Shanghai to break a 14-year-old tie with this city. The smaller contingents at Peiping and Tientsin were also making ready to leave.

Col. Samuel L. Howard, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Regiment, told the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Tuesday that since the U.S. Government had placed on record its decision to surrender extraterritorial rights in China when peace is restored, it was most unlikely that the Marines would ever return to this country. They would come back, he said, only at the request of the Chinese Government if the latter should feel unable at any time to protect American interests when normalcy is restored.

The Marines are not likely to go back to the United States, he continued, as Manila seems a more logical destination. Members of the diplomatic corps entertained Colonel Howard and his staff officers at a farewell banquet on Friday night in the Columbia Country Club. Hosts were Dr. Juan Marin, Chilean Charge d'Affaires, Senor Edo. Espinoza Prieto, Mexican Charge d'Affaires, Mr. G. W. Boissevain, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. A. Van Cutsem, Consul-General for Belgium, and Mr. James P. Mee, Brazilian Consul-General.

Explaining the motives for evacuating the Marines from China, Senator Tom Connolly, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, said that "in view of the critical situation with Japan, the President doubtless did not desire to leave our small detachments in isolated and dangerous sections of China. A foolish incident by some Japanese soldiers might provoke conflict and possibly destruction of our small groups of Marines." Senator Connolly emphasized that he was speaking only for himself in giving this interpretation of President Roosevelt's action.

The President himself, when questioned by pressmen about the withdrawal order, turned aside a suggestion that the move represented a "clearing of the decks for action." Asked whether the withdrawal would leave any substantial American interests unprotected, he replied that the Marine garrison offered protection to comparatively few Americans.

There has been no suggestion yet of withdrawing American gunboats of the Yangtsze Patrol and the State Department said that diplomatic and consular establishments in all parts of China would remain.

Good Work—Keep it Up!

Measures taken in the past two weeks by the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession to cope with sky-rocketing prices have had visibly beneficial effects for all the residents of this city—except the profiteers who were waxing ever fatter on human misery.

Rice is now purchaseable at prices which, while still far too high, are not fantastically beyond the reach of most. Flour prices are being regulated and the price of bread has dropped appreciably. Coal and other essential commodities are receiving the attention of the anti-profiteering campaigners.

Lists of maximum prices were published this week for a large number of items, including imported goods, and prices of these articles at compradore shops and elsewhere tumbled.

Several rice profiteers have gone to jail or been heavily fined. Some have had their stocks seized by the police.

All this is only a beginning and much more remains to be done. But what has been accomplished already was impossible only a few weeks ago before the S.M.C. had the necessary authority from the Consular Body. Now it has the fullest authority and it must be relentlessly exercised without a let-up.

Biddle Reveals Plans to Intern Japanese; Tokyo Press is Angry

Further indicative of the highly explosive state of American-Japanese relations, Mr. Anthony J. Biddle, U.S. Attorney-General, disclosed on Nov. 13 that a system had been worked out for the detention of Japanese nationals in the United States, its territories and possessions in the event of "friction with Japan." Mr. Biddle very deliberately avoided use of the word "war."

The plan, he said, had been worked out jointly with the Bureau of Immigration, which comes under the Department of Justice, and the War Department.

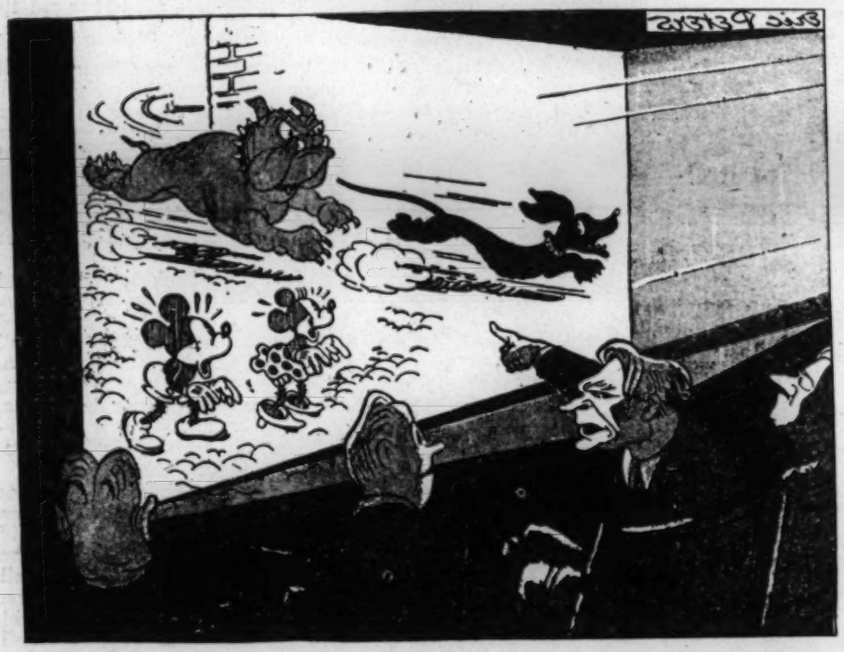
It was not any part of the official intention to impose injustices on the masses of Japanese living in the United States and its territories by wholesale arrests, he declared, adding, however, that summary mass arrests would be inevitable in Hawaii and the Philippines due to the strategic importance of those territories for the security of the Pacific.

Cases Examined

Under the system worked out, he continued, Japanese of subversive character would be detained along with others who might be loyal to the United States. The latter would be set at liberty as soon as their cases had been individually examined.

He pointed out that the 1940 registration of aliens under the Alien Registration Act had given the Administration more complete information regarding the loyalty of approximately 100,000 Japanese in the United States and its territories and this would facilitate the execution of plans for controlling subversive elements if friction arose with Japan.

"See! Blatant British Propaganda."



The Nation, New York

Author of the exclamation quoted above is Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota and a stern critic of the Roosevelt Administration on the ground that it is permitting England to drag the United States into war.

Japanese Press Says 'Eye for Eye'

Tokyo's vernacular press responded violently to disclosures of the U.S. Attorney-General regarding plans for interning Japanese subjects in the United States in the event of war and threatened reprisals against Americans.

The newspapers also cautioned American leaders against making "menacing remarks" about Japan if they desire peace in the Pacific and one newspaper said Japanese-American negotiations in Washington should be begun anew.

The **Yomiuri** described as "astonishing" a statement of the United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle that preparations had been made to arrest Japanese nationals in the event of an emergency. The newspaper admitted, however, that any belligerent country is entitled to arrest the nationals of another belligerent.

"In the event the United States takes such action," the **Yomiuri** said, however, "we have only to reply in kind, namely, to detain and imprison all American nationals, not only within the Japanese Empire but within the entire sphere of influence of Japanese arms.

"A tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye is the only obvious course in war and it does not take the acute mind of lawyer Biddle to show us what to do," said the **Yomiuri.**

The newspaper added that "we will not confine our activities only to rounding up American nationals but we are prepared to show what we can do to American territory if the time comes."

Hori Succeeds Ishii As Tokyo Spokesman

Mr. Tomokazu Hori, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China (Nanking), and concurrently Japanese Embassy spokesman at Shanghai, was appointed on November 18 as deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, replacing Mr. Koh Ishii.

Mr. Ishii, who was deputy spokesman for one year, has been appointed counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok. His successor, who is 44 years old, saw service in Washington and at Los Angeles, was consul at Tsingtao and Tientsin, and later consul-general at Nanking.

House Passes Bill To Arm U.S. Ships

By the extremely narrow margin of 18 votes the House of Representatives in Washington on Nov. 13 passed the Neutrality Act Amendment Bill to permit the arming of American ships and their dispatch to combat zones and belligerent ports.

The vote was 212 to 194 and followed the action of several southern Congressmen in bolting the Administration ranks and creating considerable consternation among its supporters who feared that the measure might not command sufficient votes to pass.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in the final stages of the debate, used every device at their disposal to collect stray votes and delivered urgent appeals to the House to pass the bill.

Secretary Hull told the House that rejection of the bill would "cause rejoicing among the Axis nations" and encourage strikes in national defense industries.

Democratic Congressmen began deserting the Administration ranks with the assertion that passage of the bill would involve the United States in total war with the country unprepared. They referred to the continuing strike wave and especially the threat of a fresh walkout by workers in the "captive" coal mines which serve the steel industry. This strike commenced last Sunday morning over the still unsatisfied demand by the United Mine Workers for a "union shop"—meaning that only union labor should be employed.

Reports from Washington said that the Administration might introduce a bill to empower the President to take over strike-bound industries and to "freeze" conditions as they are now with respect to "union shop" until after the national emergency.

Japanese Clamp Down On Foreigners' Travel

The Japanese Consulate-General has informed the foreign Consulates and Consulates-General here, that the Japanese authorities concerned have found it necessary, effective November 24, to limit the areas in which third-power nationals are allowed to travel without permits.

In this connection, the Japanese military authorities said they "wish to call particular attention to the negligence of third-power nationals to obtain special permits for traveling, residing, or using the waterways in the Pootung district.

"Application for permits should be made at the Liaison Office of the Japanese Military Headquarters, 1 Matsuidori, by persons finding it an absolute necessity for traveling, residing, or using the waterways in the Pootung district," the announcement said.

Third-power nationals applying for permits from the Japanese authorities must first obtain special permits from their respective consular authorities, to which must be attached two passport photographs.

A Thumb-Nail Sketch of Japan's Premier—Gen. Hideki Tojo

BY HACHIRO KIKUCHI

In the Genchi Hokoku

As Vice-Minister under War Minister Seishiro Itagaki of the first Konoye Cabinet, the political ability of General Hideki Tojo, the newly-appointed Premier, came to be recognized widely. When the second Konoye Cabinet was brought into being in July last year, he assumed the War portfolio not so much on the unified recommendation of the Imperial Army as due to the sincere request from Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Premier-designate. He can exercise invincible authority in the Army, and he is generally regarded as the "biggest War Minister" in recent years.

A member of the 17th class graduates from the Military Academy, General Tojo is 58 years of age. His previous career shows that he is an able military administrator rather than a commander at the front. It is interesting to recall that his father, the late General Hidenori Tojo, was one of the greatest strategists in the Meiji era. Until he was promoted to the rank of colonel, his career was, as it were, plain sailing, assuming successively such posts as military attache at Berlin, aide-de-camp to the War Minister, sectional chief in the General Staff Headquarters and regimental commander.

Friendly With Suzuki

His first contact with the political world dates back to the time when he was chief of the military investigation section of the Military Affairs Bureau which was headed by the late General Tetsuzan Nagata (who was later assassinated by a recalcitrant officer). At that time other key posts of the Military Affairs Bureau were held by such progressive officers as Teiichi Suzuki (now President of the Planning Board), Tsukizo Akinaga (departmental chief of the Planning Board), Akira Muto (Director of the Military Affairs Bureau), and Sumihisa Ikeda (occuping an important war-front position) with General Sadao Araki as War Minister. Extreme intimacy has since prevailed between General Tojo and General Suzuki, and it has recently become closer than ever as both joined the second and third Konoye cabinets. Little wonder that General Suzuki retained the post of chief planner under the new regime.

When the late General Nagata met his unexpected death, many young officers under his wing were forced to quit their posts at the Army central headquarters. General Tojo was no exception, and he was appointed Commander of the Kurume Brigade. In the subsequent three years he led "an unenviable local life"—and this was a great ordeal which enabled him to build up what he is at present—until he was appointed Gendarmerie Commander of the Kwantung Army. At this post he showed fully the stuff of which he is made, marking, so to speak, the start of his second career. His admirable service recognized by his seniors, he before long was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army in succession to General Itagaki. Upon the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, he himself took command of a mechanized force and fought one battle after another in North China. His mobile tactics adopted on that occasion won wide repute among our strategists and military commentators. All this proves that he is not merely an administrator at the desk but a militarist with tactical ability.

Strengthens Air Arm

At the time when Prince Konoye organized his first cabinet, General Tojo assumed the post of Vice-Minister under War Minister Itagaki as referred to at the outset of this brief sketch. Then, he was appointed Inspector-General of Army Aviation when that post was first created. During his tenure of about 18 months, he contributed a great deal toward further strengthening of the Army air arm. On the other hand, the political situation was far from stable, the reins of government being transferred from Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma to Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and again to Prince Konoye. The last-named Premier selected General Tojo as War Minister.

Upon his assumption of the War portfolio, he gave a noted "blitzkrieg" instruction to his subordinates, declaring, "Unnecessary hesitation for one at this time of emergency is tantamount to unpardonable idleness for one century in time of peace. Bickerings repeated a million times are worse than one definite action. Military affairs must all be handled as if they concerned actual fighting. We must cope with this period of transition with such a grim determination as is required for command at the war front." In the following 16 months, not only the Army but all circles of the nation, political, economic and cultural, expected a great deal of War Minister Tojo, the hope of the Army. With regard to the execution of every important national policy, all anticipate that "Tojo shall push it".

In fact, General Tojo as War Minister of the second and third Konoye cabinets has accomplished one thing all his predecessors could not. That is, drastic strengthening of Army discipline, by dint of which he made utmost efforts toward complete coordination of politics and command. For this Prince Konoye must have felt a deep gratitude to him, and the general public has come to appreciate highly his controlling power. Especially concerning so-called political participation of the Army, he exercised such rigid supervision that the Army's views on important political issues did not appear in the press during his tenure of office. This is an admirable improvement in military administration. Furthermore, he administered personnel affairs in such a bold manner that even political observers often watched his blitzkrieg action with some anxiety.

Selected as Premier

Who would succeed to the retiring Premier, Prince Konoye, was a matter of serious concern not only to the nation but to the whole world because the third Konoye Cabinet tendered its resignation for no reason other than the "conflict of opinion as regards the means of executing national policy". The situation at home and abroad did not permit of any delay in formation of a new cabinet and urgently called for unity of opinion in the new Government. Probably in this light, the council of senior statesmen hurriedly convened at the Imperial Palace on October 17 reached the unanimous conclusion of recommending General Tojo to the Throne. That an Imperial Command to organize a new cabinet should be granted to a general in active service who holds the War portfolio is quite unprecedented in our political annals since the turn of the Showa era.

Be the circumstances what they might, General Tojo is now at the helm of the State. Assuming the additional posts of War and Home Ministers—an action which has no precedent in our political history—he can be expected to effect the much-desired coordination of politics and command. In all probability he is scheming to liquidate once for all the defects of our political institutions, to reform drastically the existing administrative setup which is liable to cause conflicts among Government departments, and to accomplish unity of political administration and military command.

Canadian Troops Now in Hongkong

Canadian troops—which according to Japanese reports totalled 2,500 men—were landed in Hongkong on Nov. 16 to strengthen the defenses of the Colony. Their arrival caused considerable surprise because of the complete secrecy which surrounded the movement until it became an accomplished fact.

Hongkong awoke to find a large transport vessel accompanied by escort ships steaming into the harbor. First to go aboard were the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony. The Canadian unit is under the command of Brigadier J. K. Lawson and will be integrated with other garrison troops.

The new arrivals hailed from all over Canada and represented every race and creed, *Reuter* reported, adding that the ranks included Englishmen, Scots, Welshmen, Irishmen and French Canadians. Many were veterans of the last World War and others had already seen foreign service in the present war.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie-King of Canada announced the arrival of the contingent as it was steaming into Hongkong, *Reuter* reported from Ottawa. "Defense against aggression, actual or threatened," he said, "in any part of the world, is today part of the defense of every country which still enjoys freedom. It is in accordance with this view that the Government has deemed it advisable to associate Canadian troops with forces from other parts of the British Commonwealth now stationed in the Orient."

Iraq Severs Relations With Japan and Vichy

The Government of Iraq announced in Bagdad on November 17 its decision to sever diplomatic relations with Japan and the French Vichy government because of their pro-Axis activity during hostilities last May, when British troops invaded the country. The announcement said that the Japanese and French legations in Bagdad would be closed immediately, while the Iraqian minister to Vichy would be recalled.

Japanese Troops Have Difficult Time on the South China Fronts

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HONGKONG—The Japanese fared ill in Kwangtung during October. At the beginning of the month, they were frustrated in their drive northward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, despite their wanton bombing of Shuikwan, wartime capital of Kwangtung. Later, they were forced out of Szeyap (comprising Sunwui, Toishan, Kaiping and Enping) in southern Kwangtung and Samfow (comprising Cheungsa, Suncheong and Tikhoi) in the West River region. Due to persistent Chinese attacks, they also suffered losses in the Chungshan district and on Hainan Island. Even in Canton their position was precarious and they lived under constant fear of attacks from outside and terrorist outbreaks inside the city. For this reason, the Japanese considerably reinforced their garrison in Canton recently.

During September, over 3,000 Japanese were killed in various parts of Kwangtung, according to an official Chinese report. Indicative of their heavy casualties in the early part of October, hundreds of porcelain jars containing ashes of Japanese war dead in Szeyap and northern Kwangtung were shipped to Japan on October 9 from Canton. The ashes were carried by two transports which also removed some 2,000 tons of iron scrap and other metals looted from Szeyap.

Chinese Bomb Canton

On October 10, Canton was bombed twice by Chinese planes. During the day, a Chinese air squadron attacked Canton's suburbs and dropped many bombs on the Japanese airdrome at Tien Ho. In the night, Chinese aircraft bombed the suburbs and Japanese troop positions.

Despite the strict enforcement of martial law on that day, Chinese plain-clothesmen were active inside Canton and responsible for a series of bombing incidents. Two of the bombs, one near the entrance to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters and the other near the Sincere Company, were discovered before explosion, while the third one at the entrance to the Central Park exploded, but fortunately caused no casualties. During the three days from October 10 to 12 when martial law was enforced, the Japanese rounded up more than 700 suspects.

On October 13, Chinese planes again raided Canton, bombing the Paiyun airdrome and Japanese barracks at Yintong where two Japanese stableboys and seven cavalry mounts were killed. The same night, Japanese warehouses at Whampoa and the Japanese airdrome at Tsunfa near Canton were attacked.

Korean Killer Corps

Inside Canton, the Japanese are not only facing hostile Chinese but also underground Korean assassination corps. In a series of raids on Chinese houses in the latter part of October, Japanese gendarmes found evidence of the existence of a large-scale Korean assassination organization directed against the Japanese and pro-Japanese Chinese officials. Rifles and documents were seized and a number of Koreans and Formosans arrested on October 29.

Canton has a new puppet Mayor in the person of Chow Hua-jen, nominee of Chen Pi-chun, wife of Wang Ching-wei, who assumed office on November 5. Chow succeeds Kwan Chung-yi who has been given an Irish promotion in Nanking.

Puppet Leader

Wang Ching-wei—his wife nominated Canton's new Mayor.

The Japanese press spokesman in Canton has also been changed. Lt.-Col. Tokuchi Tada is the new chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Army in South China to succeed Col. Takayoshi Sakuma who is in active service at the front.

Canton is suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuffs and fuel, petroleum in particular. Prices of these commodities have gone up many times since the Japanese occupation. It is also experiencing a shortage of copper cents as the Japanese have bought them up and replaced them with military notes. In view of the drastic fall of Japanese notes against the Chinese dollar, the Japanese have banned the taking out of Chinese currency by travellers and thousands of Chinese dollars have been seized and confiscated.

Havoc in Szeyap

Considerable havoc was wrought in the Szeyap region during the brief Japanese occupation. Tikhoi and Kungjik, once flourishing towns on the delta of the West River, are now in ruins, as many houses and public buildings have been burnt down. Both towns were ravaged by the Japanese a year ago.

The damage to Toishan, principal city in Szeyap and home of many overseas Chinese in America, cannot be estimated. The Japanese appeared to have taken special efforts to destroy bookstores, schools, printing houses and newspaper offices, which were charged with conducting anti-Japanese propaganda. Fortunately the electric power plant is intact and has resumed supply after repairs.

Suncheong and Cheungsa in the Samfow district were partially burnt, but some of the streets have been damaged beyond recognition. Many of the shops were looted by Japanese ronins before there were set on fire. Some 60 civilians lost their lives during the invasion. Property loss was over $10,000,000

Heavy Losses Sustained

The loss of goods in Szeyap and Samfow is estimated at about 2,000 barrels of tung oil, 1,600 tons of petroleum and petrol, 3,000 bags of rice and other cereals, 320 tons of scrap iron. Other goods removed included flour, soya beans, salt and river junks.

In the Chungshan district, the Japanese submarine T6I collided with a Japanese warship and sank during maneuvers on October 2. A large fleet of Japanese warships carried out exercises off the Chungshan coast in the first two weeks of October.

Despite the reopening of the Macao-Shekki highway (Shekki is the chief town of the Chungshan district) on October 5, traffic on it has been almost completely monopolized by the Japanese military and is not available to Chinese merchants. Even the puppet officials in Shekki are not able to transport merchandise along the road. Numerous restrictions and heavy levies are imposed on Chinese merchants seeking to make use of the road. The Japanese confiscate goods transported by Chinese if they find them suitable for their own use.

Guerrillas Active

Taking advantage of the reduced Japanese garrison in Chungshan, Chinese guerrillas in the latter part of October destroyed some bridges at Pak Tai and Tai Wan and entered Shekki, routing the Japanese and inflicting 17 casualties. Chinese planes also visited Chungshan and San Cho Island but dropped no bombs.

Sporadic fighting has been going on in Swatow. Four Japanese transports arrived there in the third week of October from Formosa carrying aboard some 7,000 Formosan troops who were to take over garrison duties of Japanese troops withdrawn from Swatow, Chaochow and other cities. The Japanese attempted to suppress Chinese guerrillas along the Swatow-Chaochow highway, but failed.

Swatow trade is hard hit due to the monopolistic control of its imports and exports by two big Japanese companies. Consequently, the prices of imported goods are constantly on the increase. In dealing with Chinese merchants, the Japanese refuse to accept their own military notes but

prefer Chinese currency. Chinese notes are said to have been collected in large numbers for export to Shanghai as a means of defeating the Chinese currency stabilization efforts. Swatow is now experiencing an acute shortage of Chinese currency.

Further tightening the blockade of Swatow and Chaochow, the Japanese military recently announced that all ships and junks were forbidden to sail within 180 miles of Swatow. The result is that all foreign imported daily necessities, except those made in Japan, are prohibited from entering Swatow. Chinese farmers are particularly hard hit by the Japanese export control as all agricultural products which Swatow used to export must pass through the hands of the two Japanese companies which are paying them about $20 for what is worth $100.

Mails from Hongkong and overseas are frequently censored and detained by the Japanese, among which are drafts from overseas Chinese for remittances worth about $5,000,000. The Japanese detain the money and demand that the recipients convert it into Japanese military notes. The foreign currency thus obtained will be used by the Japanese to buy arms abroad.

Anti-Foreign Agitation

Anti-British and anti-American agitations were renewed in Swatow. Pamphlets denouncing the Democracies for obstructing the establishment of the "New Order in East Asia" make their frequent appearance. Anti-British slogans were put on British residences and there were also cases of stoning of foreigners. As protests to Japanese authorities proved ineffective, non-essential Americans and Britons have been advised to leave Swatow.

All is not well with the Japanese on Hainan Island. In the early part of October, they suffered heavy losses when they attempted to pacify the Miao and Lai aborigines. Japanese troops and bluejackets on October 9 started a series of reprisals against the Chinese for their raids on Japanese outposts. The towns suffering most were Wenchang, Tingan and Chingmai in northern Hainan and many houses in these places were burnt down. In Tingan county, a French Catholic church was burnt down and a priest killed.

Some 200 Japanese troops, accompanied by 20 members of a pacification corps, early in October proceeded to the stronghold of the Miao tribes in Tingan County on a mission of pacification but the majority of them were slaughtered by the Miao who remain loyal to the Chinese Government. The Miao and Lai tribes constitute one-fourth of the Hainan population and most of them live in the Five-Finger Mountain region.

On October 4, Chinese guerrillas raided the Japanese airdrome at Lien Ho on Hainan Island and destroyed two planes. A number of Japanese soldiers were also killed. Many villages in Hainan were looted by the Japanese.

Chiang Urges Crushing of Japan in Speech to People's Political Council

A clarion call to all anti-aggression powers, especially Great Britain and the United States, to seize the present opportune moment to crush Japan before attempting to defeat the Axis powers, was voiced by General Chiang Kai-shek in addressing the opening session of the second plenary meeting of the People's Political Council on Nov. 17.

The council, regarded as one of the foundation stones of China's democracy, has been convened six times since its inauguration at Chungking, its previous session being held in March of this year.

The present session is giving principal attention to questions concerning conscription, food and economic problems. More than 140 people's delegates were present to hear government leaders report on government policies and achievements.

The Weakest Link

Gen. Chiang termed Japan the "weakest link in the Axis alliance," and said that since Japan's dream of liquidating the China incident has been practically crushed, now is the time for all anti-aggression powers to liquidate "the Japanese incident."

Pointing out that the motive of the coming Japanese attack on the Burma road is to isolate Chungking from other anti-aggression countries, Gen. Chiang said "preparations of a united democratic defense in the Far East are now complete."

The Generalissimo predicted with confidence that the peace mission of Mr. Saburo Kurusu to Washington is bound to fail.

Japan's only salvation consisted in accepting the peace terms of the democracies, Gen. Chiang observed. Such terms included Japan's abandonment of aggression, withdrawal of her troops from China, including the northeastern provinces, withdrawal from French Indo-China and withdrawal from the Axis bloc, he added

Believes Time is Ripe

"I am sure they (Britain and America) have no intention of dealing lightly with any one of the aggressors," said the Generalissimo. "The time is ripe for them to deal with Japan and they won't be diverted from their purpose by any such negotiations as those undertaken by Mr. Kurusu."

Observers said that the Generalissimo's speech was tantamount to a call for an Anglo-American war on Japan as the first step in their pledge to eliminate the Axis powers.

Gen. Chiang reported to the Council that the chief efforts of the Chungking government since the last council meeting in March have been directed toward development of local autonomy, financial adjustments, general strengthening of national economy and opening new lines of communications.

Following Gen. Chiang's address, Gen. Ho Ying-ching, war minister, and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, foreign minister, made reports on recent military and diplomatic developments.

Proposes Open Alliance

Dr. Quo suggested that the A-B-C-D powers declare an open alliance in view of the fact that the Axis powers had long ago announced their alliance. He said that all signs and trends seem in the direction of such an alliance with ever-growing cooperation and coordination between the anti-aggression powers in defense of their common interests.

The speeches made by General Tojo and Mr. Togo in the Japanese Diet did not indicate any desire of Japan to change her existing policy, Dr. Quo added. "I cannot see," he said, "any possibility of an agreement between Japan and the United States."

Asked whether China had received definite promises of British and American aid for the defense of the Burma road, he said, "The whole trend of the American and British policy has been manifest and obvious; so have their actions. I don't think we need underline or underscore these."

Questioned regarding reports that the United States would take over the Burma road he replied, "No, it is not in accordance with our spirit. We do not want to pass the buck to others. At the same time we will welcome all assistance."

China's Democracy

Referring to the People's' Political Council, Dr. Quo declared that, while in other countries democratic rights were suppressed in wartime, China is using the opportunity presented by the war to introduce new democratic institutions like the Council, which served as a means of exchanging views between the Government and the people's representatives.

The sign of internal unity was also stressed since all political parties were represented in the Council. Although China is not yet a democracy in the British or American form, Dr. Quo added, "nor do we claim to be satisfied with the present form." China is traveling along the road of modern democracy and adapting China's ancient traditions to modern conditions.

The second day of the Council session was marked by various ministerial reports and questions by the delegates. After these reports and questions, there was a one-day recess to allow the delegates to exchange views and to study government reports. To questions raised by the delegates, the ministers may either reply verbally at the same session or submit a written answer at later sessions.

China Encourages Migration of Capital to Areas in the Interior

BY WILLIAM CHANG

Chinese capital transferred from abroad and coastal and guerilla areas to Free China will be given more effective government support with the promulgation of a set of regulations concerning measures for encouraging movements of capital inland during the period of emergency.

The regulations, which were drafted jointly by the ministries of finance, economic affairs, agriculture and forestry, and communications provide all forms of facilities and privileges from the government to Chinese capitalists and industrialists who may be interested in transferring their capital to Free China for industrial development.

What Rules Prescribe

Transfer of capital, as prescribed by the regulations, includes (1) remitting Chinese currency to the interior; (2) shifting bank deposits to the interior for investment purposes; (3) depositing foreign exchange, foreign currency or gold in designated banks so that drawings can be made against such accounts for inland investment; and (4) selling of foreign bonds in designated banks or shipping in machinery and other needed supplies to be sold later for investment. All related organizations are asked to give assistance and protection when capital under these classes is transferred to the interior for industrial development.

All government-operated industries, mines, communication projects, agricultural and forest enterprises, animal husbandry projects, with the exception of those which by law must be owned and run by the government, may be transferred to private or semi-official ownership through the use of capital shifted to the interior. These projects include all those operated by the central, provincial and municipal governments.

Private enterprises capitalized with money moved from outside are given freedom of choice in their sites, provided they are in conformity with the government's general principle of industrial reconstruction. In the case of agricultural and forestry enterprises, the government may buy land for them, if such is needed, so as to avoid disputes in ownership later on.

In addition to investing in productive enterprises directly, money brought to the interior may also be used to purchase industrial and reconstruction bonds or trust certificates whose issuance is authorized and secured by the government.

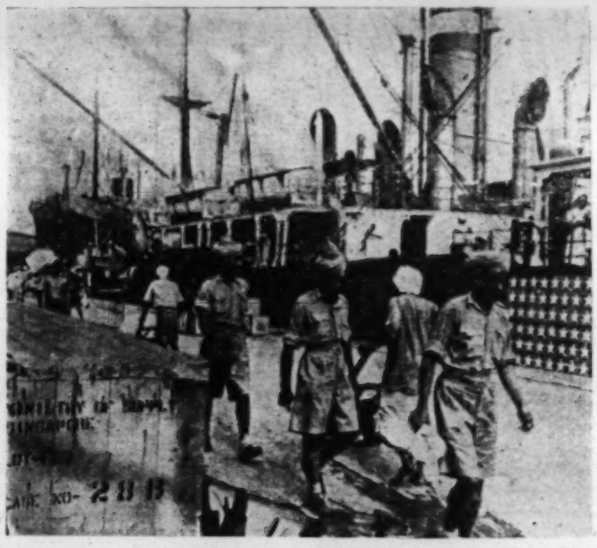
All such reconstruction activities financed by incoming capital will enjoy the same privileges announced previously by the government to encourage wartime industry and mining enterprises and to help overseas Chinese to engage in economic occupations in their motherland.

They are also entitled to apply for special loans from the government and whenever necessary can also request foreign currency for the purchase of machinery and raw materials. The Central Trust is instructed to write wartime land insurance for enterprises financed by incoming capital. Then, in promoting the improvement of industrial technique, the National Government on April 6, 1939 promulgated regulations providing for the grant to Chinese citizens residing in China of patent rights of three to ten years on inventions, new models and new designs of industrial goods and machinery and parts thereof.

The regulations say that patent patent rights are not granted on inventions, new models and new designs of products bearing on military secrets, but the government may give other forms of encouragement instead. Should more inventions, new models and new designs be made of the same product or process during validity of existing patent rights, petitions can be made to the government for granting new patents. But the period of the new patents must expire at the same time as that of the original patents.

In addition to the National Government regulations, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, on November 20, 1940, promulgated a set of supplementary regulations for the promotion of industrial technique. Whereas the National Government regulations grant patent rights to those who have succeeded in their inventions, new models or new designs, the ministry encourages those still in the experimental stage. Should those who are engaged in research or experimentation on new products or parts along the lines of mechanical and chemical industries have grasped correct ideas and methods, they may apply to the ministry for financial and technical assistance.

Lend-Lease Goods At Singapore



This picture, showing American military supplies destined for the British forces in Malaya, was snapped on the docks at Singapore. The packing case in the foreground carries the address, "Ministry of Supply, Singapore." The picture appeared on the front cover of Newsweek for September 1.

Gen. Huntziger Dies In Plane Crack-up

General Charles Huntziger, War Minister in the Vichy cabinet, was killed on Nov. 12 when the plane in which he was travelling with seven others, including his secretary, M. Jean Labusquiere, crashed to the northwest of Marseilles.

At the time of the disaster, the General was proceeding to Vichy to report to Marshal Henri Petain on the results of his defense tour of North Africa, including Dakar.

The plane was seven hours overdue and was found in ruins near Levignan after nightfall. Amid the debris were the charred remains of the eight occupants of the plane, which evidently had exploded and burned.

Long Army Career

General Huntziger was born on June 2, 1880. He graduated from the St. Cyr Military Academy and joined the French colonial forces, taking part in the Madagascar campaign in 1903 and military operations in Senegal in 1907. He then returned to Paris and in 1911 graduated from the Ecole de Guerre with the rank of captain. His next military experience was in French Indo-China, but in 1914 he returned to France and took part in the first World War as an officer in the colonial forces, being rapidly promoted.

In 1913, he was twice mentioned in dispatches and was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was then chief of the Third Bureau of the General Staff.

After the war he secured the rank of colonel and in 1924 was sent to China as commander of French troops, which post he retained until 1928. Returning to France, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was then 47 years old.

Brazil and Turkey

In 1930 he was entrusted with a mission in Brazil, where he remained three years. In 1935 he became commander of an army corps and was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The year 1939 saw him engaged in a diplomatic mission at Ankara which resulted in military agreements between France and Turkey.

When war broke out in Europe in September, 1939 he was given command of the Second Army in the Ardennes. Later he took over command of the Fourth Army which fought at Ardennes and along the upper reaches of the Aisne.

Marshal Petain then called upon him to perform the painful duty of receiving the armistice terms of Germany and Italy, the armistice being signed with those countries on June 22 and June 24, respectively. He headed the French delegation to the Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden.

In September, 1940 Marshal Petain recalled him to Vichy, entrusting him with the portfolio of Secretary of State for National Defense and later Minister of War.

Washington Regards Burma Road As Vital to U.S. National Defense

While Mr. Saburo Kurusu, Japanese special envoy to the United States, was proceeding to Washington to seek terms with America, the U.S. government was reported last week to have decided that the maintenance of the Burma road as a supply line for China is vital to America's national defense and to take concerted action with China and Britain to defend this transportation link in the event of a Japanese attack on it.

This disclosure, made late last week by **International News Service** in a dispatch from Washington, coincided with the decision of the American government to withdraw the Fourth Marines from China in the preparation for a possible Japanese-American showdown.

Details Not Disclosed

The nature of the understanding and details of the action to be taken were not disclosed, being regarded as a national defense secret. The United States and Great Britain will both help China prepare the defense of the highway against Japanese assault.

Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the American military mission to China, was in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province and northern terminus of the Burma road, inspecting Chinese defense works and advising Chinese military commanders, according to the report.

Meanwhile, Captain James Wilson, assistant U.S. Military Attache, is said to be directing the movement of hundreds of American-made trucks, carrying military supplies to vital sections of the Burma road for defense against aerial attacks.

In concealed positions anti-aircraft batteries are being set up and all along the route hidden airdromes established, I.N.S. reported, adding that American-made fighter planes are to be stationed at these airdromes to engage Japanese aircraft that may attempt to attack.

To Bomb Indo-China

The Chinese air force would bomb Indo-China in the event of a Japanese attack on the Burma road, declared the Chinese military spokesman at a press conference in Chungking on Nov. 13, adding that "the bombings will be limited to military objectives instead of areas of civilian population."

While it was not possible to predict the time of the Japanese attack, the spokesman believed that important and decisive developments will be unfolded within two or three weeks when the success or failure of Mr. Kurusu's mission to Washington will be known. However, Japanese military arrangements were completed for opening the attack at any moment, he asserted.

He said that the Japanese may invade Yunnan at four points, apart from Laokay on the Hanoi-Kunming Railway. The four points are, from west to east, Chehli, Kiangcheng, Malipo and Manmao, all cities lying inside the Chinese border.

The Chinese troops will continue to drive into Indo-China and will consider Indo-China as territory under Japanese occupation if the Japanese continue to fight after being driven out by the Chinese from Yunnan, the spokesman warned.

He said that Hoihow was a very busy Japanese base with hundreds of tanks and lorries, a large naval squadron and some 100 transports concentrated there. He also revealed that the Japanese were maintaining garrisons of less than 5,000 men on the Kwangsi border.

China Needs Aviation

Asked if China would appeal for American and British military aid in the event of a Japanese attack, the spokesman declined to answer. When asked what form of assistance would be desired by China, he replied that China would welcome assistance in the air and naval operations and supplies, but since China was deficient in air strength assistance in that line was most needed.

Referring to the nature of the reported A-B-C-D military alliance, the spokesman said that, since the alliance had not yet been formed, he had no comment to make.

Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the American military mission to Chungking, and the British military Attache, Major-General L. E. Dennys, were inspecting transportation on the Burma road and Chinese military preparations in Yunnan.

Pearl River Closed

Indicating that extensive Japanese troop movements had been taking place and that a major war in the southwest part of Free China may be imminent, the Japanese military authorities last week closed the Pearl River, suspending all civilian traffic, according to the National Broadcasting Corporation station at New York, quoting Hongkong dispatches. Similar reports were published in the Hongkong **China Mail**, which added that the Macao-Canton river transportation services were also suspended apparently for the same reason.

A **United Press** dispatch from Hongkong, dated Nov. 14, said that the closure of the Pearl River at Canton was connected with a new movement of Japanese troops up-river, with much equipment.

While no notable battle has been fought on any Sino-Japanese front since the Changsha campaign in early October, Japanese planes resumed their operations on a minor scale over southwest China by raiding Lengshuitan, on the Hunan-Kweichow Railway, and Kweilin and Liuchow in Kwangsi last week. No further activities have been reported.

CHIANG WARNS BURMA TO BE PREPARED

Replying to a goodwill message sent by Burmese journalists on the occasion of 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic last month, General Chiang Kai-shek warned Burma on Nov. 16 that Japan was looking southward and that Burma should be well prepared.

Acknowledging Burma's help in the Chinese resistance against Japan, the Generalissimo said, "The downfall of the enemy is only a question of time."

Further extension of prohibition of goods from the Japanese Empire and Manchukuo by the Burmese government came into effect late last week, with the prohibition practically covering all classes of goods, according to a Reuter dispatch from Rangoon. A special permit by the Burmese government is now required for any imports from Japan or Manchuria.

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Nippon Diet Holds Special Session; Passes Heavy War Appropriations

An extraordinary session of the 77th Japanese Imperial Diet was formally opened in Tokyo by Emperor Hirohito on the morning of November 16. The opening ceremony lasted fifteen minutes and was followed in the afternoon by a plenary meeting at which the Premier, General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister, presented detailed reports on the China war situation.

After this, the Diet adjourned until November 17. On reassembling, lengthy policy addresses were delivered by the Premier, by Mr. Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, and by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, who spoke in connection with requests for an extraordinary military appropriation totalling Yen 3,800,000,000 and an extraordinary expenditure budget bill of Yen 515,937,000.

U.S. Said Unreasonable

On the afternoon of October 18, the House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution of both Houses, urging the Government to carry out "established national policies." The resolution referred to "the unreasonable nature of the United States Government's stand (which) is apparent in its refusal to recognize and its attempt to interfere with....Japan's program of attaining self-sufficiency, to establish a prosperity sphere and promote peaceful economic co-existence and co-prosperity among the East Asiatic peoples."

The resolution pledged all-out support to the Government and concluded as follows: "The Japanese people believe that there is no chance of rising without fighting this battle through. Increase in bonds and taxes is for the purpose of the war."

Having the previous day passed the requested budgetary appropriations, the Lower House proceeded to examine five bills, including measures which are to impose heavy additional taxation on the Japanese nation. A bill to revise the conscription law in order to call up reservists and persons previously declared physically unfit for military service was also under consideration.

In his report on the China war, Premier Tojo said that the objectives of Army strategy were to crush the fighting strength of Chungking while enforcing a strict blockade of China. He estimated Chungking's military strength at 2,000,000 men and said that recently there had been "every indication" of internal dissension in China's wartime capital.

Shimada on Blockade

The Navy Minister, Admiral Shimada, said the fighting spirit of Chungking's forces had deteriorated and that Japanese naval units would continue their efforts to liquidate the China incident. He said the Navy was enforcing a successful blockade of the China coast for a distance of 2,000 nautical miles and had established safety of navigation for approximately 800 miles along the Yangtsze River.

Indicative of the economic stringency in Japan, many members of the Diet arrived for the session in buses. Taxis and private cars were not available due to the shortage of gasoline. The day the session opened, the Tokyo press sounded a bellicose note by expressing the hope that the Diet would live up to its designation as a "War Diet" and act accordingly.

Opens Diet

Emperor Hirohito

In his main address to the Diet on November 17, Premier Tojo spoke for 25 minutes and made reference to Japanese-American relations in markedly moderate manner. It was difficult, he said, to predict the outcome of the negotiations in Washington, and the Government was therefore resolved to adopt every necessary measure to realize national policy. Japan was endeavoring, he continued, to eliminate by negotiation attempts of third Powers to obstruct a settlement of the China war, to achieve liquidation of "hostile acts" such as the economic blockade of Japan by foreign powers, and to prevent the war in Europe from spreading to the Far East.

If diplomacy could achieve these three goals, he declared, this would be a great contribution not only to the interests of Japan but to the cause of world peace.

He asserted that Japan's southward expansion policy was peaceful in nature, although it was entirely misrepresented abroad.

Finance Minister Kaya told the Diet that Japan's national revenues from taxes and government monopolies would amount this year to Yen 4,500,000,000, or about four times as great as in 1936, the pre-hostilities year. He also said that approximately Yen 23,000,000,000 had been invested since 1937 in the development of resources in Japan, China and Manchukuo.

The Finance Minister was vague about the diminishing supply of consumers' goods in Japan, merely stating that "supply and demand of daily necessities and other consumers' goods are maintaining a healthy balance when compared to experiences in a long-drawn-out war such as the first World War."

Anglo-American economic sanctions against Japan, he continued, made it imperative to build up an economic power strong enough to maintain huge armaments "so as to cope with any move by foreign Powers to obstruct Japan's program for the establishment of a new order in East Asia, and to establish a basic economy upon which Japan, as well as other Asiatic nations, mutually may depend."

An expectant House hung on the words of Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigenori Togo, in view of the tense relations between Japan and the Western Powers. Mr. Togo failed to reveal any details of the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington, but voiced the opinion that an amicable conclusion to the talks "is by no means impossible."

Such a conclusion could be reached, he said, "if the Government of the United States, like the Imperial Government, is genuinely solicitous for world peace" and if it understands Japan's natural requirements, her position in East Asia, and the general situation as it exists in the light of realities.

He went on to warn that there "is a limit to our conciliatory attitude" and said that should a situation arise "such as might menace the very existence of the Empire or compromise the prestige of Japan as a great Power, it goes without saying that Japan must face it with a firm and resolute attitude."

The extraordinay Diet session was to conclude some time this week.

Hundreds of Nippon Evacuees Reach Home

From the the United States, its territories and possessions, and from countries of the British Empire, Japanese subjects are continuing to stream home as fast as evacuation ships can be made available to evacuate them.

A total of 667 Japanese evacuees from the Philippines left Manila aboard a Japanese vessel on Nov. 13. The Tatuta Maru arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 14 with some 800 evacuees from the United States on board, while the Taiyo Maru put into the same port on Nov. 15 with 447 Japanese nationals who embarked at Honolulu.

The Hikawa Maru reached Yokohama on Nov. 18 with 363 Japanese who had evacuated from Canada.

The Hiye Maru, carrying 326 Japanese evacuees from Africa, India and Burma was due in Kobe on Nov. 21.

Japanese residents in Singapore met on Nov. 18 and passed a resolution requesting the Japanese Government to dispatch another evacuation ship to Malaya to withdraw remaining Japanese residents.

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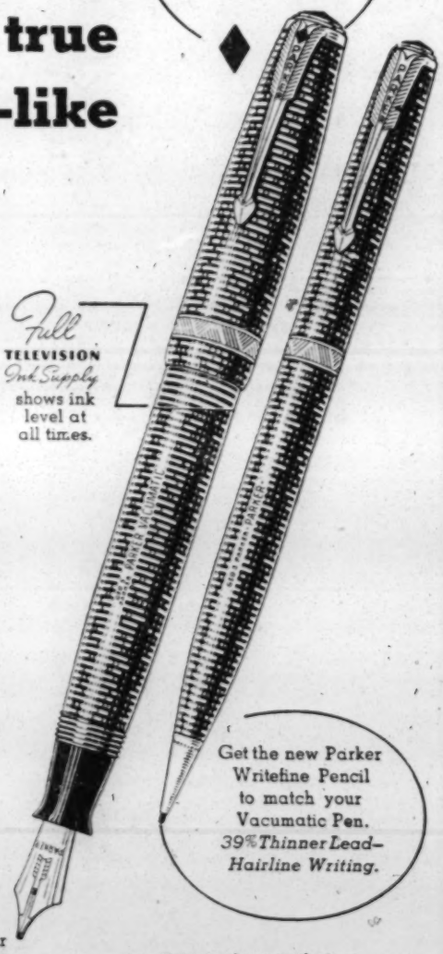

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Germans Capture Kerch to Complete Conquest Of Eastern Crimea; Moscow Front Holding

Kerch, a Russian town at the eastern extremity of the Crimean peninsula, dominating the Kerch Straits and the entrance to the Sea of Azov, has been captured by German troops, according a German High Command communique issued in Berlin on Nov. 17. The fall of Kerch left all of the eastern Crimea in German hands and the sole remaining Russian stronghold in the entire peninsula was Sevastopol, Soviet naval base on the Black Sea.

Military quarters in Berlin predicted that Sevastopol, under heavy siege by land and air, would quickly fall.

Strategically Important

The fall of Kerch is of great strategic significance. The strait which it overlooks is only two miles wide and if the Germans can cross it they may be able to short-circuit the first line of defense of the Caucasus, which is in the neighborhood of Rostov.

Observers in London, **United Press** reported, regarded the fall of Kerch as a grave event, possibly marking the approach of another crisis which might be more serious than those confronting the Soviets at Leningard, Moscow and in the Donetz Basin.

Apart from the capture of Kerch—which the Soviet Government had not admitted by mid-week—the Germans have lately been unable to chalk up any spectacular gains, while on the arc-like front before Moscow they have definitely been forced back by Russian counter-attacks.

Concentrate on Flanks

Held up by Russian resistance at the central bulge of the defense line, the Germans have been concentrating their heaviest attacks on the flanks—in the region of Kalinin to the northwest of Moscow and at Tula to the south.

"Marchons . . . Marchons . . ."

The Daily Mirror, N.Y.

The Russians claim that at Kalinin the Germans were forced to retire and that under furious pounding by the Red Army and air force their retreat turned into a headlong flight. At Tula, Russian counter-offensives were said to have been just as effective, although the Germans claimed early this week that their troops had penetrated into the outskirts of that town.

The sparseness of detail in the German communiques on the subject of the fighting on the Moscow front suggests that the Germans are at least having a very difficult time and are unable to report anything that would look like a victory.

Russian Morale High

Russian morale was the subject of some remarks in Manila on Nov. 18 by Mr. Wallace Carroll, manager of the **United Press** bureau in Moscow, who is on his way home to the United States after spending two and a half months touring Soviet Russia. He declared that Dictator Josef Stalin is determined to defeat Hitler and that the Russian people stand solidly behind him in that determination. Stalin, he said, retains a firm grip on the three forces which count most in Soviet Russia—the Communist Party, the Red Army and the NKVD (formerly the Gaypayoo) or secret police organization.

Mr. Carroll said that the morale of the Russian masses had been subjected to a number of severe shocks—the loss of Smolensk in August, the destruction of the Dnieper Dan (which never was officially announced in Soviet Russia, but became known), the prolonged retreat of the Red Army, and the German advance on Moscow.

"But," he added, "when I left the Soviet Union at the end of October, no

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rift could be detected in the ranks behind the Government.

The morale of German troops hurled against Moscow, Mr. Carroll opined, is undoubtedly high. "But," he asked, "will it be as high after the Russian winter takes its toll, after below-zero weather, frost-bite, disease and homesickness, as well as the hostility of everyone around them, have worked on the spirit of the invaders?"

Suspected Axe Killer in Court

Brought before the Second Special District Court for a second hearing on Nov. 18, Zee Dah-ziang, 21-year-old younger son of Zee Ziang-shen, millionaire owner of a chain of Shanghai drug stores, was remanded in custody for another two weeks pending further police investigations into allegations that he hacked his brother to death in an altercation over a taxi-dancer.

No further clues thus far have been found in connection with the murder, which also involves the related murder of a family chauffeur to cover up the principal crime.

Ngoh Ming-sing, assistant municipal advocate of the French police, told the court that investigations so far had failed to reveal anything new about the suspect, who maintained silence throughout all police questionings.

Refuses to Answer

During the court hearing young Zee refused to say anything when questioned about his age, address and profession.

He also refused to answer the questions in writing when given a Chinese pen, which he dropped on the floor after holding it for 20 minutes.

When he was handed the blood-stained axe with which his brother was alleged to have been murdered, the suspect held it for another 20 minutes without saying a word. The municipal prosecutor told the court that he had always acted in this way whenever questioned during the past 10 days of his detention.

It will be recalled that, according to Chinese press reports, the first and principal murder took place on Oct. 21 when young Zee attacked his elder brother with a boy-scout axe, causing fatal injuries. Apparently in a frenized effort to hush up the unfortunate family happening, Zee's father is said to have bribed a mortuary clerk, Liao Tse-hing, to make a false report of the cause of death, and the family chauffeur, being the only witness to the attack, died under mysterious circumstances at the Paulun Hospital immediately after he had driven his wounded master in the family car to the hospital. The hacked man died on Oct. 26.

Efforts to Conceal

Despite all efforts of the wealthy drug merchant to conceal the murder, Chinese newspapers persistently reported that a sensational murder had been committed and furnished substantial evidence for police investigations. The ensuing police investigation at the mortuary revealed that the deceased had died as a result of several blows on the head with a sharp instrument. This led to the arrest of young Zee and the mortuary clerk who had been bribed.

A preliminary hearing was held on Nov. 8 when members of the Zee family, including two elder sisters of young Zee, were arraigned before court. The father and the two sisters were released on bail after a brief questioning. They did not appear in court on Nov. 18, but are expected to be summoned on Dec. 2 when the court will sit again to investigate the case.

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Foreign Newsmen Flock to Chungking

CHUNGKING (By Mail)—The importance of Chungking in the eyes and ears of the world has caused an incessant flow of foreign correspondents to this battered but indomitable wartime Chinese capital.

Those who have come to "cover" this city and gone with "scoops" included, among others, Henry Luce, publisher of *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune* magazines and his playwright wife; Carl and Shelley Mydans, photographers of *Life*. Melville J. Jacoby, representing the National Broadcasting Company and *Time*, was recently transferred to Manila.

These have come but, called by duties at home or elsewhere, had to leave, much as they may have wished to stay on. For many others who have come on their heels, however, Chungking always possesses a sustaining interest as a news reservoir. The N.B.C. post left vacant by Jacoby has been taken up by Harrison Forman who is concurrently representing ACME newspictures. The Columbia Broadcasting System has its Chungking representative in William Dunn. Leland Stowe, European correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, has also come here for a new angle to the world's struggle against aggression. James L. Stewart is acting as *Time* correspondent.

Australians Arrive

The *Manchester Guardian* is represented in Chungking by Guenther Stein, who also writes for the *Christian Science Monitor*. With the recent arrival of the first Australian Minister, Sir Frederick Eggleston, Chungking has also attracted the attention of the Australian press. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has its correspondent here in R. K. MacDonald, while Rey T. Olson of the *Australian Pictorial Magazine* paid a recent visit here. Colin M. MacDonald, China correspondent of the *London Times* is in Chungking. Other recent arrivals include Edgar A. Mowrer of the *Chicago Daily News*, Vincent Sheean, noted American writer, and D. Woodward of the London *News-Chronicle*.

From Australia has also come one of the only three women writers at present in Chungking. She is Mrs. Ann Dyason, writing for the *Austral-Asiatic Bulletin*. The other two are Miss Annalee Whitmore, a Hollywood script writer sent to China by the United China Relief and Miss Betty Graham who recently returned to Chungking from an extensive tour to the Northwest and the Ichang front.

Among those expected to arrive in Chungking in the near future are Royal Gunnison of the North American Newspaper Alliance, Wilfred Burchett and Miss Dorothy Hanner, representing Australian papers.

Foreign news agencies which maintain permanent offices in Chungking are as follows:—

Associated Press: Spencer Moosa.
United Press: F. M. Fisher, George Wang.
Reuters: Thomas Chao, P. H. Lee.
International News Service: Jack Belden, Peter Kiang.
Havas Telemondial: Pan Shao-hon.
Tass News Agency: I. M. Momerotsky, M. F. Yakshanin, A. H. Monin.

Alaska in Need of Aircraft for Defense

The development of Alaska into an impregnable outpost of United States Pacific defense is being seriously menaced by the current shortage of military aircraft, Mr. Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate in Congress, told *I.N.S.* on November 13.

"If we had an aerial armada of 2000 planes based at Alaska," he said, we could smash any attempt to attack the United States. At present we are unable to get the aircraft we need because of the demands by Great Britain and Soviet Russia. It is the feeling of the War Department that as many planes as possible must be sent where they will be employed in direct action against the Axis."

Army and Navy Bases

Mr. Dimond went on to state that facilities for handling an immense air fleet would soon be available in Alaska. The U.S. Army, he said, has two bases ready and the Navy has three under construction which are two-thirds completed.

Entry of Soviet Russia into the battle against the Axis, he continued, had not materially altered the defense problems of Alaska, because there were no definite indications as to how long the U.S.S.R. would be in control of Siberia.

Russian Base Sought

Mr. Dimond said he had proposed that the United States should endeavor to acquire the Russian air base at Kommandorsky Island near Bering Strait, but saw no possibility of this being done so long as the Soviets continued their stubborn resistance against Germany.

By adding this Russian base to the Aleutian chain of defense, he said, the North Pacific could be rendered absolutely impregnable to attack.

Japanese Subterfuge

Japan's action in terminating her adherence to the Sealing Convention, under which the United States has had supervision over seal hunting in the Pribilhof Islands, was subterfuge, in Mr. Dimond's opinion.

In withdrawing from the Convention, he said, Japan was most probably intent on securing a bargaining point for use in discussions with the United States on more important issues.

The Congressman from Alaska discounted Japan's official explanation for withdrawal, which was that the seal herds had grown to unmanageable proportions and were consuming vast quantities of fish to the detriment of the Japanese fishing industry.

Who's Who in China

Dr. C. K. Chu (Chu Chang-keng), hygiene expert, born in Yiwu district, Chekiang province, 1901; M.D., Peiping Union Medical College, 1929; Ph.D., Yale University Medical College, 1932; technical expert and concurrently head Dept. of Health Education, Central

Dr. C. K. Chu (Chu Chang-keng)

Field Health Station, 1932-39; head, Dept. of Health Education, National Central University, Nanking, 1932-35; executive secretary, Commission of Medical Education, Ministry of Education, 1935-38; member, Standing Committee, Kweichow Provincial Health Commission, 1938-40; director, Public Health Personnel Training Institute, National Health Administration, 1939-41; vice-director, Central Field Health Station, 1940-41; now vice-director, National Institute of Health; editor, The Medical Weekly, **Ta Kung Pao**; co-editor-in-chief, **The Chinese National Medical Journal**, 1939-41; author, "Organized Medical Service in Soviet Russia," 1933, (being a Ph. D. dissertation not published); "The Expectant Mother," published by the Commercial press, Shanghai, 1928. Address: National Institute of Health, Hsinchiao, Chungking.

Russia Rejects Japan's Protest

Japan's protest against the presence of drifting mines (allegedly Soviet) in the Sea of Japan, handed to the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo on November 6, was rejected late last week by the Soviet Government, according to a *United Press* report from Tokyo.

The rejection of the protest was made on the ground proof was lacking that Soviet mines were responsible for the sinking of the Japanese steamer, Kebi Maru, which went down off the Korean coast on November 5 with a loss of about 130 Japanese lives.

In its reply to the Japanese protest, the Soviet Government was reported to have said that mining of Soviet Far Eastern coastal waters was carried out in conformity with the requirements of the Hague Convention, and that there had been no accidents in those waters due to drifting mines.

Belief was therefore expressed that the mine which sank the Kebi Maru 700 miles from waters sown with Soviet mines, may have been planted by a third power desirous of creating a Soviet-Japanese incident.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Andrew Noble, counsellor of the British Embassy, departed from Chungking for Hongkong by air on Nov. 15, bound for Shanghai to resume charge of the local Embassy office.

Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani, veteran Japanese parliamentarian and one-time minister of finance, died in Tokyo on the morning of Nov. 14 at the age of 78. He was once mayor of Tokyo.

Captain Francis J. McQuillan, Assistant Naval Attache at the American Embassy in Chungking, has been recalled to Washington. He left by air for Hongkong on Nov. 14 to catch the China Clipper.

Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, arrived in Japan last week-end to report to the government in Tokyo. According to **Domei**, the envoy was still weak from an attack of dysentery.

Mr. Merle Cochran, U. S. Treasury official who spent five weeks investigating China's financial problems, departed on the China Clipper from Hongkong on Nov. 12, en route to Washington via the Philippines and Hawaii.

The deaths of two distinguished British soldiers—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fuller Maitland Wilson, and Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Long—were announced in London on Nov. 17. The former was 82 years old and the latter 75.

Air Major-Gen. Chen Chang-tsu, chief of the Nanking Aviation Department, arrived in Tokyo on Nov. 15 accompanied by five aviation officers of the Nanking regime. They are to engage in a month's inspection of Japan's aviation, **Domei** reported.

Bishop Yoshimune Abe, president of the Japan Christian Federation, will shortly come to Shanghai in order to visit Methodist churches in central China and to further strengthen relations between Christian organizations in Japan and the continent, according to a report this week in the **Shanghai Mainichi**.

Dr. Li Shih-tseng, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, departed from Chungking by air for Hongkong on Nov. 14, en route to Europe and the United States. He will tour the continents for six months, **Kuo Min** reported. The purposes of the tour have not been disclosed.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, formerly known as China's "Christian General," celebrated his 60th birthday on Nov. 14 and received congratulations from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other high officials of the Chinese Government. Gen. Feng is vice-president of the Military Affairs Commission.

Under the leadership of Chen Kung-po, mayor of the puppet Shanghai Municipality, preparations are being made to erect a bronze statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, in front of the municipal offices in the Civic Center at Kiangwan. A drive for funds to carry out the project was started this week.

William Alexander ("Happy") Adams, well-known local American and president of the China Realty Company, died suddenly on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, in the Country Hospital after suffering a stroke. He was 58 years old and had lived in Shanghai for nearly 30 years. He is survived by a wife and son, both of whom are in the United States.

A group of 46 American experts, the first to be dispatched to the Burma road under the lease-lend program, passed through Honolulu on Nov. 17 abroad a ship bound for the Orient.

A large case of valuable gifts was received by Madame Chiang Kai-shek from the Governor of Burma last Monday, according to a report in the local **Cheng Yien Pao**.

The Rev. Seikai Takenaka, former chief of the Peking Branch of the Higashi-Honganji Temple, which represents one of the major Buddhist sects in Japan, arrived in Shanghai on Monday of this week and proceeded to Nanking to assume control of the Nanking branch of the Higashi-Honganji Temple.

Flying Officer Basil McMichael, son of Mr. E. H. McMichael of Shanghai, is now an aviation instructor in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, according to report received here this week. He is 21 years old and has already had 1,000 flying hours. He left Shanghai in 1939 to join the British air force.

Mr. Edwin Haward, former editor of the **North-China Daily News**, who arrived in Singapore with his wife last year in his capacity as adviser to the Ministry of Information on Indian affairs, recently sailed for England. Both he and his wife had been ill in the Malayan port, according to the **N.-C.D.N.**, which said that Mr. Haward was suffering from his old complaint—asthma.

N. F. Allman, well-known American attorney and a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, departed for Hongkong on Nov. 15 to interview members of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board regarding business interests of his clients. He expects to be away about two weeks. His departure coincided with the return here of J. H. Liddell, chairman, and Dr. R. J. McMullen a member of the S.M.C. who had been negotiating with the Board in Hongkong regarding exchange allotments to enable the Council to import foodstuffs and other vital necessities.

The Rev. F. Weaver of the local Mission to Seamen, is to leave Shanghai for Hongkong on transfer, it was reported this week. He was in charge of the mission from 1925 to 1927 and then went to Canada. He returned in 1937 and took over the chaplaincy of the mission, which had premises on Broadway. The mission was obliged to close due to the Japanese invasion and Mr. Weaver went to Yokohama where he did similar work. The Shanghai mission was revived in 1938, with new premises on Canton Road, and later was transferred to its present address on Peking Road. No successor to the Rev. Weaver has yet been named.

Herbert A. Fandrei, general manager of the Willow Pattern Press, a subsidiary of Millington, Ltd., was arraigned in the First Special District Court on Monday of this week for a preliminary hearing on allegations of fraud, although no formal charge was preferred. He was arrested last Saturday by the Shanghai Municipal Police in connection with allegations by his employers that he had disposed of a quantity of their paper stocks at comparatively low prices and that he had later repurchased these stocks for the firm at higher prices, thereby defrauding them of some $400,000. The accused, who is said to be a national of the Latin American state of Honduras, is being detained in Ward Road Jail.

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Mr. Ryuji Ito, Chief of the Cultural Bureau of the Asia Development Board's Central China Liaison Office, left Shanghai for Tokyo by steamer on Nov. 21 to consult with his superiors regarding the budget of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1942-43.

•

General Ernst Udet, Germany's greatest surviving aerial ace of World War I, died in Berlin on Nov. 17 from injuries suffered "while experimenting with a new weapon." He was generally reputed to be the brains behind the technical department of Hitler's Luftwaffe. He will be given a state funeral.

•

Mr. William P. Hunt, president of William Hunt and Company, arrived in Manila by Clipper plane on Nov. 19, en route to Hongkong and Chungking. He said he had conferred with officials in Washington regarding Far Eastern problems.

•

Mr. John R. Morris, Far Eastern manager of United Press, reached Manila by Clipper plane on Nov. 19, en route to Singapore from the United States and is expected in Shanghai shortly. While in the United States, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Sandy Tittman, niece of Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China. Mrs. Morris remained in the United States.

•

General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of Allied forces in France when the Germans broke through at Sedan in 1940, is critically ill with erysipelas, according to reports from Vichy. Recently found guilty with other high French officers and politicians of being responsible for France's entry into the war and her subsequent defeat, he was confined in a fortress but now has been removed to a hospital. According to **Havas**, his condition is aggravated by nervous depression.

•

Sir Victor Sassoon won the Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy for the best Class "A" group of specimen chrysanthemum plants, as well as numerous other awards, at the 54th autumn flower show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society at the Race Course last week-end. Japanese floral arrangements were much in evidence and visitors were astonished at the intricate designs laid out by one of the competitors, a Mrs. Matsui.

•

The Japanese Foreign Office on Nov. 19 announced the following appointments: Mr. Shintaro Fukushima, Second Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Australia, as Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Thailand; Mr. Iichi Kishi, Chief of the First Section of the Third Division of the Information Board, as Chief of the Archives Section of the Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Koichiro Asakai, Chief of the Second Section of the Third Division of the Information Board, as Chief of the Fifth Section of the Research Division of the Foreign Office.

•

An Axis broadcast was this week said to have confirmed allegations that Subhas Chandra Bose, left-wing leader of the Indian Nationalists, had turned up in the camp of the Germans after disappearing from India last January, **Reuter** reported this week from New Delhi. A Japanese broadcast in Hindustani was said to have stated that Rashbehari Bose, president of the Indian Independence League in Japan, had sent a congratulatory telegram to the alleged traitor on his safe arrival in Germany. The broadcast also was said to have stated that Bose had signed a pact with Germany whereby the latter would send an army "to free India."

Dr. Ling Chi-hung, well-known local lawyer and author of several books under the pen-name of Jermyn Lynn, has returned to Shanghai and opened offices at No. 2, Lane 2008, Avenue Joffre.

•

Rear-Admiral Risaburo Fujita, former Chief Japanese Naval Resident Officer here, left Shanghai for Tokyo aboard the Shanghai Maru on Nov. 19 to assume a new post at Military Staff College.

•

An exhibition of Mr. K. S. Ting's paintings opened in the Sun Co's department store on Nanking Road on Nov. 20 and will continue until Nov. 26. Hours are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and there is no charge for admission.

•

Mr. Ken Tsurumi, Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong, departed for Bangkok on Nov. 20, en route to Tokyo. In Bangkok he is to confer with the newly-appointed Japanese Consul-General at Singapore, Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, who left Tokyo by plane for Bangkok on the same date, en route to his new post.

•

H. J. Coller was re-elected chairman of the British Residents' Association at a General Committee meeting on Nov. 18, with A. S. Adamson as vice-chairman. Members elected to the Executive Committee, in addition to these two, were H. E. Arnhold, W. J. Hawkings, J. R. Jones and R. G. MacDonald.

•

The identity of a young Chinese man who was found dead with a bullet wound in the heart at 11 p.m. on Tuesday of this week has been established by the French Concession police. He is Dr. Chu Kiao-yong, a medical practitioner from Soochow. His dead body was found in Lane 1252, Rue Lafayette. Nothing is known of the identity or motives of the perpetrator of the murder.

A Japanese evacuee who left Canada on the Hikawa Maru which arrived at Yokohama this week, committed suicide during the trip, **Domei** reported, adding that ship's officers attributed the act to nervous breakdown resulting from "the extremely stringent examination" given evacuating Japanese by officials at Vancouver. The suicide was Shinkichi Inoue, 58 years old, who had spent 30 years of his life as a fishermen near Vancouver.

•

J.D.E. Shotter, former chairman of the Royal Air Force Association in Shanghai and well-known here as chief engineer and manager of the China General Omnibus Company, has been given a commission as major in the Australian Imperial Forces and transferred to the Air Ministry, according to word received this week. Mr. Shotter was a captain in the last war. He left Shanghai ten months ago and had been attached to the division of Armored Fighting Vehicles—a job for which his experience with the Settlement buses well qualified him.

•

A German freighter, the Odenwald, formerly of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, was seized by the U.S. cruiser Omaha while cruising Nov. 6 in Atlantic equatorial waters disguised as an American vessel. She was taken under escort into the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The original crew of the Odenwald—33 Germans—are all in Shanghai, living in the Wayside district. They were paid off here at the end of Aug. 1939 and the Odenwald sailed out of the harbor on Sept. 1, two days before Britain declared war on Germany, with a crew of 37 Chinese sailors. The original crew have been unable to get back to Germany.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Cuba has decided to withdraw the ban on shipment of Chilean nitrates from Havana to Spain following consultations with Britain, **Domei** reported on Nov. 14.

•

The Goodyear Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio has been awarded contracts by the U.S. Navy for the construction of 21 non-rigid long-range airships which are to be used in air patrol operations overseas.

•

According to reports by the local Free French News Agency, a purge is taking place in French Indo-China of officials known or suspected to be sympathetic to the de Gaulle movement. More than 300 French civil servants in the colony have been dismissed, the agency said.

•

The Chinese Government has decided to postpone the ninth plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees of the Kuomintang until next February, according to reports from Chungking. The session was to have been held this month.

•

The Overseas Ministry in Tokyo announced last week a decision to increase indirect taxes in Korea, Formosa and the mandated islands of the South Seas to bring them into conformity with the taxation planned for Japan proper. The new taxes will become effective Dec. 1.

•

Yokohama's new airport, serving among others the planes travelling on the new Japan-Palau-Timor route, was to be officially opened today, all hangars, office buildings and other facilities having been completed, according to a **Domei** report.

•

Major-Gen. Luang Bipul Songgram, the Premier, has been appointed by the King of Thai as supreme commander of the country's armed forces. The Bangkok radio warned the nation to be on guard against fifth columnists said to be active in inciting the people against the Premier.

•

Three American radio networks—the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System—were banned from the air in Germany last week because their representatives in Berlin sent to New York "unjustified complaints."

•

The American Association of University Women, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Women's Club held a joint meeting at the Bubbling Well Road premises of the latter on Nov. 18, when Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of **The China Weekly Review**, was the speaker.

•

The Burma Government has ordered that all goods consigned to the Chinese Government via Burma shall be exempted from Burmese import duties exceeding ten rupees per ton. Lease and Lend consignments were already exempted and the new order covers items for China not in the lease and lend category.

•

Nine Chinese girls and one boy, ages varying from four to 14 years, were rescued from a life of slavery by the Shanghai Municipal Police last Friday when four dealers in children were placed under arrest. The children were abducted from their homes in Ningpo and had been sold to local Chinese residents at prices ranging from $60 to $30, Chinese currency, the Assistant Municipal Advocate told the District Court when the arrested men came up for preliminary hearing.

The Government of Panama declared on Nov. 10 that the Spanish Minister, Count de Bailen, was persona non grata, as a result of an altercation in which the Spanish Minister declared, "I do not see why this country celebrates its independence day when it is under the Yankee boot."

•

Charges for taxis (hire cars) in Shanghai have been increased again, the new rates being $6.40 for a 20-minute trip and $1.50 for each additional five minutes. The operators cited "further heavy increases in staff allowances, cost of gasoline and other supplies" as justification for the increase.

•

When the Butterfield & Swire coastal ship Yochow docked at the French Bund last Saturday, coming from Tientsin, Customs officers discovered and seized gold bars to the value of about $3,000,000 which had been concealed in the ship's radio room. Several members of the Chinese crew were detained for questioning.

•

The Ministry of Education at Chungking has decided to reorganize the Chung Cheng Scholarships which were established last year in honor of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chung Cheng being his official name. They will be known in future as President Lin Scholarships in honor of President Lin Sen. Chung Cheng Scholarships were originally limited to 400 students, but the number is to be increased to 800, **Kuo Min** reports.

•

Mr. A. E. Valensa, Belgian representative of the Allied Federation of Shanghai, delivered a broadcast address over Station XGDN on the evening of Nov. 15 to mark the birthday anniversary of King Leopold. The speaker said that the Belgian King had "kept to the last his word to his country, his soldiers, his people and his allies. He is keeping his word in captivity. His moral qualities stand far above anything we can find around us, and history will reserve a place for King Leopold, not only equal to, but perhaps more outstanding than, that of his glorious father Albert I, the King soldier."

•

A Chinese patron was killed outright and three other persons, including a Chinese taxi-dancer, were wounded last Sunday night when a bomb planted by unknown persons exploded near the orchestra stand in Ciro's night club on Bubbling Well Road. It is believed the bomb was planted by racketeers who attempted to "shake down" the well-known night spot last January. A panic followed the blast, both patrons and taxi-dancers fleeing from the building. The night club lost about $4,000 in unpaid chits when patrons failed to return to their places.

•

President Roosevelt, by proclamation, has again tightened regulations regarding the movement of aliens to and from the United States, also the movements of citizens in and out of the country. The proclamation said that no alien would be permitted to depart if the Secretary of State believes it would be prejudicial to American interests, while citizens must have more credentials than hitherto and movements of American seamen in combat zones will be subject to passport regulations. Additionally, no citizen or person who has sworn allegiance to the United States shall enter any part of the United States or its territories without a passport issued by the State Department or the High Commissioner or chief secretaries of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Samoa or Guam.

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Some 4,000 Chinese house-painters and decorators went out on strike in Shanghai on Nov. 17 after failing to secure satisfaction of demands for increases in pay and cost of living allowances. Their pay was $5.20 per day, including all allowances.

•

A Chinese robber threw nitric acid at a Japanese woman in her home on North Szechuen Road on Wednesday afternoon after he had stealthily entered the premises, intent on loot. The woman was removed to the Foo Ming Hospital in a serious condition.

•

The U.S. Navy authorities at Manila disclosed on Nov. 19 that six Filipinos were missing and that six had been rescued when the launch El Pidio, 67 tons, struck a mine in the prohibited area of the entrance to Manila Bay. The launch was completely destroyed by the exploding mine.

•

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Engineering Society of China will be held on Dec. 1 at 5.45 p.m. at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road, when a paper will be read by Mr. H. G. B. Perry on "The Science of Lubrication."

•

On strike since Oct. 30, 1,500 Chinese saw-mill workers in Singapore returned to work on Nov. 19 as a result of an appeal by Mr. Tan Kah-kee, Chinese millionaire industrialist and leading Chinese resident in Malaya. Military units were placed on guard at the mills when the strike started. The army and navy took over three establishments.

•

For the first time in Philippine history U.S. Marines were called out on Nov. 17 to maintain law and order at the Mariveles naval base as 1,300 workers engaged in roadway and barracks construction went on strike when their demands for a wage increase were denied, **Domei** reported.

•

Eight Chinese were injured when a bomb exploded in the Dah Wu Tai Theater, 663 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday evening. The threater was crowded and the audience was thrown into a panic by the explosion. Many were injured in the rush for the exits. Racketeers who tried to extort money from the theater owners are believed to have hired gangsters to throw the bomb, which was hurled into the middle of the packed auditorium.

•

A branch office of the Japanese ambassadorial establishment in French Indo-China was formally opened Nov. 14 in Saigon by Minister Iwataro Uchiyama who arrived there from Hanoi. According to **Domei**, the branch office will direct and control the work of the Japan-Thai-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Committee and exercise control over Japanese organizations in Saigon.

•

The total number of British men, women and children throughout occupied China, including Shanghai, who have been registered for evacuation following the recent official warning is 1,175, the British authorities announced on Wednesday. The passport offices of the British Consulate-General were crowded this week with Singapore and Hongkong-born Chinese anxious to have their passports put in order so that they can leave Shanghai.

The Pope will deliver an address on Nov. 30 dealing with the general world situation, the occasion being the inauguration of the Episcopal Academic Science Year, according to a **Havas** report from Vatican city.

•

Twenty passengers were killed and more than 60 injured when a crowded train bound for Uyeno from Tsuchiura in Japan telescoped into another Uyeno-bound train between Kameari and Kitasenju, 15 kilometers north of Tokyo, on Nov. 19. It was the worst railway disaster in Japan since the train wreck last Jan. 2 when 11 persons were killed and 70 injured on the Musashino suburban line near Tokyo.

•

A poll among students of the University of California at Los Angeles, results of which were published on Nov. 18, showed that 70 per cent were against participation in the war by the United States. Only 15 per cent were in favor and seven per cent were undecided. A similar poll among students and professors at the California Institute of Technology showed a great majority against entry into the war.

•

A large number of counterfeit $10 Bank of China notes of the 1937 issue were found to be in circulation in Shanghai this week. Several were already in the hands of the police and a close watch is being maintained for others. The counterfeits are reported to be so well manufactured that it is difficult to distinguish them from genuine notes.

•

Numerous cases of cholera have been reported from Hsuchow on the Tsinpu Railway, Tsao Chuang on the Lin Chao line, and Hsukou on the Lunghai line, **Havas** reported from Peiping on Nov. 17. The public has been notified that prospective passengers must be in possession of cholera innoculation certificates before undertaking journeys to or from those areas.

•

A tablet to the memory of the captain, officers, engineers and crew of the steamship Lilian Moller, which was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic on Nov. 18, 1940, was unveiled and dedicated at the premises of the local Mission to Seamen on Nov. 18. The ceremony was conducted by Dean A.C.S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral and a short address was delivered by Mr. Eric Moller Sr. of the Moller Steamship Company to which the Lilian Moller belonged.

•

Scores of persons in Kyushu and southwestern Shikoku rushed out of their houses early in the morning of Nov. 19 when a fairly strong earthquake shook the western half of Japan at 1.47 a.m. Telephone and electric lighting services were disrupted in Miyazaki, Oita and Kagoshima prefectures near the epicenter, which was located by the Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory at sea-bottom 40 kilometers northeast of Miyazaki city in eastern Kyushu.

•

Admiral Sadler, in charge of the Naval District at Panama Canal, disclosed Nov. 18 that a ship of Yugoslavian registry, the Olga Topic, had been attacked and probably sunk in the Pacific, evidently by a raider. The Olga Topic left Balboa on Nov. 10 and probably was attacked on Nov. 13, he said, thereby placing the scene of action about 600 miles from the Canal entrance and well within the U.S. Navy patrol area. Admiral Sadler said, "I can assure you that if there is a raider operating in that area it will not operate there long."

The Bai Sei Maru, Japanese-owned vessel, was wrecked in the Yangtsze Estuary on Wednesday, with a loss of 200 Chinese lives and a valuable cotton cargo, according to local reports. Cause of the disaster was not known.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Tale Well Told

LADY WITH JADE—by Margaret Mackay. Published by George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., London, 1940, pp. 478. Price Ch.$30.20.

The story is very simple. Moira has dreams about precious stones, jade in particular. As soon as she parts with her husband, she cancels her passage to San Francisco, and determines to stay where she is, in Peping which she loves heart and soul, and which is the only place she knows where her dreams can be realized. She is poor, and has to stand on her own legs. For a while she touches the bottom of despondency, not having the slightest idea how to start.

Then eureka! why not open a curiosity shop? Of course, one must have money to do that. But then one can go slow—a humble beginning may lead far, very far indeed. So she squares her jaws, and arouses all her ingenuity to cope with the situation. At first the prospect is far from encouraging. Then it brightens a little. At last the desert blossoms as the rose. From the very bottom she has got to the top. She alone with her shop, the Jade Lute, stands triumphant, while others suffer defeat during the war-torn period of the thirties. She owns the most prosperous curiosity shop in Peking, owns a set of invaluable jade....Why, her dreams are realized!

Simple as it is, the story is long, covering more than four hundred pages. As such, it might have been expected to be tedious. Yet it isn't. On the contrary, it is ever interesting, ever fascinating.

As a character study, it is perfect. Never for a moment does the author allow the reader to lose sight of the heroine. She is ever here, either sitting, dreaming, chatting, standing or flirting. Wherever she is, the reader is conscious of jade. She eats, sleeps and lives jade. However, the jade idea is never overdone. The author suggests rather than shouts from the house-top. Subtly, swiftly she conjures up the proper atmosphere with a prose which, richly aromatic, supremely graceful, flows on with a sweeping cadence into poetry, alive with sharp images. It is not that the author deliberately embroiders the narrative. Flowers spring up naturally, having none of the sickly look of hot-house plants. The author feels about jade keenly herself, so keenly that she becomes one with the heroine. Indeed, none could write such a story with so much success as Margaret Mackay does, without an immense love for jade, for Chinese art and Peking, the embodiment of Chinese art.

I say an immense love because mere love is not enough. Moira's love amounts to infatuation. She identifies herself with jade, sacrifices all to it. Yes, none can appraise the heroine so beautifully and in so few words as the author does at the end of the story. For a year Derek and Moira have been engaged; they are ready for marriage. Then one day, as Moira looks upon Peking in all its morning glory, she is suddenly seized with a great nostalgia, and changes her mind. She tells herself that she cannot tear herself away from Peking, her Peking. She has been wed to it. She can only bloom under its shade. Away from it, she would wither and die. So she breaks off the engagement. The following passage is what Derek says to her in this connection:

> "Actually, inside, you're like your own jade that you value so much. I see now that you care more for it than you could ever love any person. I don't mean in a mercenary way, but for what it stands for. You love it for its cold purity and its clear deep colour and its—its immaculate beauty and its—well, its classic perfection. It meets all the standards of your own lovely, cold soul. You don't really need people; you don't really need life, in its warmer sense. For though you're so vivid on the outside, Moira, you're cold inside. You're full of fire—but it's a cool fire. Like the glow in your jade."

Thus the author sums Moira up with a bone-clean simplicity and crystal-clear distinctness. This passage is the coping stone to the magnificent edifice she has built up skillfully, no less so than bees their hives or birds their nests.

In the hands of a Russian writer, Moira might esaily have become a "case", an abnormality. She might have committed murder to get a few precious stones, in the first forty pages, had brain fever in the hundredth page, and finally committed suicide. But Margaret Mackay's Moira is nothing like that. She is abnormal but no abnormality. She understands human love and is not sexless. In other words, for all her extra-individualism and infatuation with jade, she remains human. And this spark of humanity saves her from downright morbidity.

Besides Moira, we have another beautiful human portrayal in Wang Nai-nai and still another in Derek Lindsay-Trehearne. Derek's magnetic personality, his all-consuming ambition, his callousness to human misery where diplomatic questions are concerned—one and all pay a high tribute to the author's mastership.

Her mastership not only makes the story a perfect character study. The story is flawless in setting, too. Peking is ever before us—the Legation Quarter, the Tartar Wall, the West Mountains, the palaces. The work is drenched in local color. Apparently the author knows whereof she speaks. No reader can be so stupid as to mistake Peking for any other city.

This is where Magaret Mackay goes one better than Pearl Buck. "The Good Earth" deals with something too vague, too big for the author to grasp. Pearl Buck gives the reader the impression of catching at shadows and combating winds, and the impression that she writes something about which she does not exactly understand. It would have been better for her to focus her lens on a single spot, and describe that spot faithfully and conscientiously as the author of "Lady with Jade" does.

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"Lady with Jade" negotiates a period of about fifteen years, winding up with 1939. With a few but effective touches, the author sets forth vividly the subtle changes which have come over Peking during these years.

Viewed from every angle, the book is sovereign. I challenge anyone who says to the contrary.

S. C. Y.

Woman in Iraq

GERTRUDE BELL—by Ronald Bodley and Lorna Hearst; published by The Macmillan Co., N.Y., 1940; pp. 260; price US$2.50.

The death scene of Gertrude Bell creates a great emotional upheaval within the reader. He feels a tightening of the throat and tears under the eyelids. Her death meant the passing away of a great soul and the falling vacant of a position which could never be refilled.

Gertrude Bell, born 1868, is remembered chiefly for the glorious role she played in the establishment of Iraq. The role was by no means casual. It was long prepared. Had she not been interested in the East, lived among the Arabs and studied their civilization, she could not have answered the call of the government in 1914 bravely. And had her interest been merely intellectual, had she been callous to the age-long sorrows of these people, for all her strong personality and charming presence, she could not have achieved much. The secret of her success was sympathy, which reached far and deep. She was ever anxious to understand the Arabs. In doing that, she did not assume the condescending attitude of an imperialist. She met the people on an equal plane, unconscious of the white man's burden.

Even if touched with a shade of patronage, her patronage was motherly. Ever tactful, always practical, with a mother's instinct, she won the people over completely. Without her, peace and harmony could not have been effected so soon; much more blood and tears would have flowed. Indeed, without her, one doubts if Iraq could have come into being at all. The tribes in the desert were self-centered and at loggerheads. No outside brutal force could have kneaded them together. One might just as well try to knead iron powder together. Something magnetic is needed to acheive this. And more than anyone else, not with the exception of T. E. Lawrence, Miss Bell was that something. Lawrence was too idealistic. Once disillusioned, he quickly beat a retreat. Not so Miss Bell. She counted the consequences, was ready to face the reality and stuck it out. The coronation of Faisel in 1921 crowned her life-long dream with realization.

Miss Bell was also known in her day to excell in mountain climbing, and the writing of both prose and verse. She was quite a figure.

All this the biography under review brings clearly to the surface. A blue serenity and a silvery simplicity broods over all the scene; chief events are given without fanfare of trumpets, without tinsel and bombast, without maudlin sentimentality, without vulgar deification. Things stand out in bold relief like objects in a Japanese house, impressive and dignified. As the reader reads on, he forgets the little signs we call words, and takes active part in the events. The events live.

"Gertrude Bell" is one of those books which is meant to be sucked in tinklingly with a straw. When it is finished, you gasp for more, and feel sorry that it should be so easily and quickly consumed.

S. C. Y.

Landing Party's Interpreter Shot

Falling victim to terrorism, Chu Kuo-shou, 34-year-old Chinese employed by the Japanese Naval Landing Party as an interpreter, was shot and wounded in the head at the corner of Baikal and Dairen Roads in the early afternoon of Nov. 13. Amid the confusion that ensued, the gunman managed to escape. The usual extensive search followed, and all bridges over the Soochow Creek were closed for two hours.

The victim was taken to the Foo Ming Hospital and his condition was said to be serious. He was also identified as the proprietor of a Chinese opera house located in Hongkew.

Detectives of the Wayside police station on Monday of this week nabbed a youthful Russian trio within 36 hours after they succeeded is stealing more than $100,000 worth of imported hats, shirts, scarves and gentlemen's clothing from Sherman and Company's Man's Shop in the Central Arcade on Szechuen Road last Sunday night.

Two Million Theft

The robbery was the first major theft to be perpetrated in the Central Arcade since the sensational $2,000,000 grab in the Sea Captain's shop last August, when the American proprietor, Captain F. W. Tornroth, was trussed up by unknown gangsters.

The three youths, Paul Kalish, 20, Victor Skobin and Dimitrieff Sokorovsky, 15, were apprehended in a Chinese lodging house on Alcock Road, where police recovered $20,000 of the loot.

Both Kalish and Skobin were revealed to have previous jail records. Kalish served sentences in the Settlement and French Concession jails, while Skobin was only recently set free after serving a term in Ward Road Jail.

Police headquarters revealed that the trio had used a Taylor Garage hire car and had managed to gain entrance into the Man's Shop by breaking part of the iron grille. Several shelves in the shop were found to have been forced open, while drawers were scattered on the floor with their contents removed.

The trio confessed that, after breaking into the shop at about three o'clock on Sunday morning, they deposited part of their haul at some undisclosed address in the western district and then took another part of the loot with them to a lodging house in Wayside district where they were arrested.

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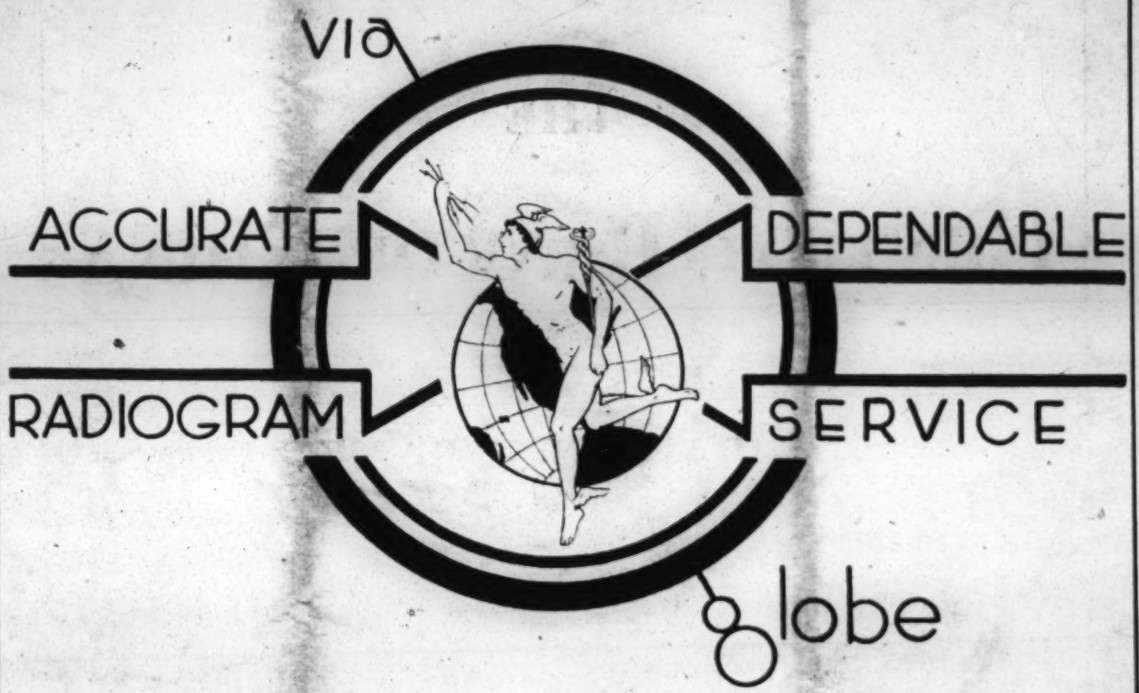

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